



A Weekly Journal of Pharmacy and the Drug-trade.

ESTABLISHED 1859.

Head Office: 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C.

Telegrams: "Chemicus London." Telephone: 852 Bank.

Branches: ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, AUST.

As an Official Organ

THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST is supplied by subscription to the whole of the members of EIGHTEEN CHEMISTS' SOCIETIES in the British Empire, including Ireland, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, and the West Indies. Besides, its paid subscription circulation at home and to all parts of the civilised world is intrinsically and numerically unique.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Ten shillings a year in advance, post free to any part of the world, including a copy of *The Chemists' and Druggists' Diary* next published. Single copy, 4d.; Summer or Winter Number, 1s.; *Diary*, 3s. 6d. Postal orders and cheques to be crossed "Martin's Bank (Limited)."

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The Chemists' and Druggists' Diary, 1908.

40th Year of Publication.

THE preparation of this work is progressing, in order that the delivery of copies to our subscribers abroad by Christmas may be ensured. Advertisers who wish to avail themselves of the opportunity of making their announcements in the DIARY should make sure of getting space by addressing the publisher of THE CHEMISTS' AND DRUGGISTS' DIARY, 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C. The DIARY is presented free to all subscribers to THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, and being in daily use by thousands of our readers throughout the year is the most esteemed and valuable advertising-medium of the kind in the world. Besides valuable and novel reference and practical information, the 1908 DIARY will contain a BUYERS' GUIDE to the agents for and makers of chemicals, medicines, and druggists' goods of all kinds. To secure entries therein it is necessary to advertise the goods in the DIARY.

Summary.

The subjoined paragraphs give the gist of the more important matters in this issue, with the object of showing at a glance what has happened during the week. See also "Contents" in the first column.

BOOTS, LTD., took proceedings in the Westminster Police Court on Monday against Mr. R. A. Robinson, ex-President of the Pharmaceutical Society, for infringement of Section 17 of the Pharmacy Act. The offence labelled was selling on three occasions Easton's syrup tabloids to a person unknown to the seller, without entering the sales in the poisons-book and without labelling with the name and address of the seller. This meant nine offences altogether.

MR. ROBINSON was not present, and Mr. Glyn-Jones, who appeared for him, submitted that Boots, Ltd., a corporate body, could not legally act as a common informer. This objection was got over, whereupon Mr. Glyn-Jones protested against nine penalties being sought for three sales. Mr. R. D. Muir, one of the counsel for the Treasury, who appeared for Boots, Ltd., agreed to seek only three penalties, and Mr. Glyn-Jones having admitted the offences addressed himself to mitigation of the penalties.

MR. MUIR also had his say, and did not spare Mr. Robinson. The Magistrate imposed three fines of 3*l.* and costs of 2*l.* 2*s.* in each case.

OUR verbatim report of the proceedings begins on p. 496, and the significance and probable results of the action are indicated in an editorial article beginning on p. 508.

THERE are rumours that summonses against other West-end chemists have been issued, and that further cases are pending. Our inquiries justify us in saying that such statements are at least premature.

INTERESTING DEVELOPMENTS which are taking place in the Continental soda-trade are described on p. 495.

AN Excise authority seriously discusses the proposal to tax aerated waters. His views are stated on p. 512.

SOME POSTAL CHANGES (including 2½*d.* per oz. foreign letter-post, and less above 1 oz.) are announced. See p. 490.

MR. H. BOLLMANN CONDY, the inventor of the well-known fluid, died on Tuesday in his eighty-second year (p. 501).

COPAIBA is being grossly adulterated at present, and all buyers should read Mr. Parry's paper on the subject (p. 518).

THE GROCERY EXHIBITION this year once more contains much that is usually in the chemist's stock. We report it on p. 503.

WHAT IS A PROFESSIONAL PHOTOGRAPHER? "Pharmaceutical Camerist" and another contributor discuss this question very fully (p. 524).

AT Stockport it was successfully contended under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts that turpentine in quart quantities by a chemist is not a drug (p. 498).

THE House in Gloucester where Bishop Hooper slept on the night before his martyrdom is now a pharmacy. A photograph of it is reproduced on p. 503.

MR. DAVID HOOPER has recently discussed the trade forms and composition of black catechu, and we give an editorial synopsis of his observations (p. 510).

RAILWAY COMPANIES are refusing to carry carboys exceeding 7 gals. capacity, and Mr. T. Tyrer has moved the London Chamber of Commerce to get some modification of the decision (p. 505).

MANUFACTURERS of proprietary medicines are requested to note that the meeting of the London Chamber of Commerce regarding Australian rumours respecting formulae for patents has been adjourned until October 4 (p. 505).

THE end of the month and the quarter is reflected in the drug and chemical markets by a quiet feeling. Quicksilver has again advanced, followed by 1*d.* per lb. in mercurials. Balsam, Canada vanilla, and English vermilion are also dearer. Aloin, antimony, and chamomiles are firmer. Shellae, pepper, and copper sulphate are lower. The "usual" auction of drugs is fully reported on p. 519.

IN view of the interest attached to the new Australian Customs Tariff, we give in this issue a synoptical table of the values of imports of drugs and chemicals in 1906 (p. 504). We also call attention to a few more extraordinary new rates, but emphasising the fact that the proposals are not final (p. 507). At a Chamber of Commerce meeting on Thursday, moderate resolutions in regard to the tariff were passed (p. 514).

English News.

Local Newspapers containing marked items of news interesting to the Trade are always welcomed by the Editor.

Brevities.

At Thames Police Court on September 21, Lazarus Greenberg, mineral-water manufacturer, 120 Commercial Road, E., was fined 15*l.*, and 5*l.* 5*s.* costs, for harbouring saccharin.

A chemist's assistant named Harding, in the employ of Mr. F. Griffiths, chemist and druggist, South Street, Chichester, fractured his skull in a cycling accident on September 20.

Damage estimated at 25*l.* was done by a fire last week at the premises of the Timothy White Co., Ltd., in High Street, Deal. The outbreak was caused through one of the window-blinds falling on to a gas-flame.

At Halifax on September 21, the medicated wine-licence attached to the business carried on at 96 Manchester Road, Nelson, by the late Mr. J. Jessop was transferred to Mr. Albert Edward Hartley, who has taken over the business.

The Annual Congress of British Homœopathic Practitioners opened at the Hôtel Majestic, Harrogate, on Sept. 19, under the presidency of Dr. Walter T. P. Wolston, of Edinburgh. The President's address was on "Spas I have Seen."

At a meeting of the St. Albans Board of Guardians on September 12 a motion by Mr. A. E. Ekins, pharmaceutical chemist, that relieving officers be recommended to notify cases of tubercular disease that come under their notice to the sanitary inspectors in the rural and urban districts, was carried, with only two dissentients.

Parcel Post to Japan.

On and from October 1 next the postage on parcels for Japan will be as follows: 2*s.* for a parcel not exceeding 3 lb. in weight, 3*s.* for a parcel exceeding 3 lb. but not exceeding 7 lb. in weight, 4*s.* for a parcel exceeding 7 lb. but not exceeding 11 lb. in weight. Concurrently the maximum length for parcels will be increased to 3½ ft., but no alteration will be made in the present maximum of 6 ft. for length and girth combined. Parcels will also be accepted for express delivery in Japan and for insurance up to a sum of 40*l.* Advice of delivery will be obtainable in respect of insured parcels.

Postal Changes.

The following changes in international postal arrangements come into force on October 1:

Foreign.—The rate of postage on a letter from the United Kingdom for a foreign country will be 2½*d.* for the first ounce and 1½*d.* for each subsequent ounce.

Colonial, etc.—The postage to British possessions generally, to Egypt, and to British ships of war on foreign service, will be 1*d.* per oz., instead of ½*d.*

Reply coupons will be sold at money-order offices here for 3*d.* each, and will be exchanged in certain countries for local postage-stamps of the value of 25*c.* (2½*d.*) each.

Commercial Papers.—Open letters and postcards of old date, as well as pupils' exercises, will be allowed to pass as commercial papers.

Postcards.—Communications will be allowed on the left half of the front as well as the back. Pictorial cards bearing no written communication will be transmissible at the printed papers rate.

Sample Post.—Single keys and fresh-cut flowers may be sent by sample post, but not for commercial purposes.

The regulations for the packing of samples of glass and powders of various kinds have been made more stringent.

Linseed, Liquorice, and Chlorodyne Lozenges.

Sir James Crichton Browne's remarks on the sale and use of these lozenges have provided the daily newspapers with a great deal of inconsequent comments. From a bundle of Press-cuttings we have selected some of the sanest observations:

Many persons will welcome any measure dealing with the growing evil to which Sir J. C. Browne so emphatically directs attention. The ease with which an often unsuspecting public may obtain many of the most potent drugs, and the readiness with which they will avail themselves of the facilities afforded, are appalling.—ERNEST H. BARRITT, Ph.C., J.P. (Colchester), in the *Tribune*.

During twenty-five years I have sold tons of "linseed, liquorice, and chlorodyne lozenges," and can recall no instance where they have been bought for the purposes alleged by Sir J. C. Browne. . . . The lozenges sold by the grocers contain no chlorodyne or narcotic. . . . I know of numerous cases where women have become slaves to the drug-habit [through the prescriptions of their medical advisers].—JEFFERSON DODD, chemist and druggist, in the *Daily Mirror*.

The remarks of Sir J. Crichton Browne are absurd to chemists, and would never be made by any man who knew anything about the business of chemists or the legislative restrictions under which they act—said a Boots' London manager; and "It is all pure piffle," remarked a leading Manchester chemist to the *Daily Dispatch*.

It is asserted that the lozenge sold by cheap confectioners contains no linseed, little or no liquorice, and no chlorodyne. Chloroform, which is far less expensive, is substituted for the chlorodyne. It is a sedative dangerous to the community when it sold in this irresponsible way.—*Liverpool Courier*.

Mr. Chas. Turner, of the Manchester School of Pharmacy, told a newspaper interviewer about the difference between the real and the imitation lozenges, and said he did not believe that people take the lozenges to a harmful extent.

These statements have been repeated in dozens of papers, one copying from the other.

The Supply of Diphtheria-antitoxin.

At a meeting of the Poplar Borough Council on September 23, the Public Health Committee reported having considered the question of the supply of antitoxin to medical practitioners for use in suspected cases of diphtheria pending the reception of reports on the bacteriological examination of swabbings taken from the patients' throats. It had been frequently pointed out to the committee by the medical officer of health and by medical practitioners that it was very essential that patients should be removed to the hospital as quickly as possible, that they may be treated with diphtheria antitoxin, and to delay removal, without antitoxin treatment, in order to await the result of the bacteriological examinations, might endanger the lives of the patients. The success of the antitoxin treatment lies in the fact that injection should be made as early as possible. The committee were of opinion, therefore, that antitoxin should be supplied at the discretion of the medical officer of health for use pending receipt of results of bacteriological examinations in cases where such provision cannot otherwise be made. To the motion for the adoption of this report and recommendation, Alderman White moved the following amendment:

That the Council decline to enter into competition on an unfair basis with purveyors of drugs and related preparations, and emphatically refuse to relieve medical practitioners of their natural responsibilities.

The report and recommendation were negatived, and the amendment was carried.

Early Closing.

The chemists of Wrexham have arranged to close their places of business after September 27 at 8 p.m. on Mondays and Thursdays, 7.30 p.m. on Tuesdays and Wednesdays, 1 p.m. on Fridays, and not later than 10.30 p.m. on Saturdays.

Eleven firms of chemists at Margate announce their intention of closing their places of business at 5 p.m. every Thursday, and at 8.30 p.m. every other day excepting Saturday, during October and April. During November, December, January, February, and March the closing hours will be 2 p.m. on Thursdays, and 8 p.m. every other day except Saturdays.

East Anglian Notes.

After harvest comes wheat-dressing, and speculation is rife as to what will be the retail price of pulv. cupri sulph. Outside Yarmouth there is no chemists' association in Norfolk or Suffolk to help unanimity in cases like this.

The season for the coast towns is not coming to such an abrupt conclusion as usual, thanks to the better weather of this month. In the purely agricultural districts harvest is rapidly being concluded, and on being paid off the labourer hies to the nearest town to lay out his extra money to more or less advantage. Hodge is fond of physic, and a wide-awake chemist adds to his returns at this period.

Sheffield Notes.

The Chief Smoke Inspector of the City Council created quite a sensation at the Sanitary Inspectors' Conference at Llandudno last week by claiming for Sheffield a better sun-

shine record than Bournemouth. His figures go to bear out our correspondent's suggestion of "Sheffield as a health resort."

On Wednesday the Local Government Board Inspectors attended a meeting of the Hospital Committee of the Sheffield Board of Guardians (of which committee Mr. Newsholme is chairman) with reference to the trouble which has arisen and has caused the sensational resignation of the medical staff. The agitation is largely fictitious, and it is hoped that the end of the trouble is now in sight.

The threatened split in the ranks of the Sheffield Pharmaceutical and Chemical Society is fortunately likely to be averted. Since the meeting of the Society last week the buying section have been active, and it is understood that they are now prepared to suggest a course of action acceptable to the opposition. A meeting of the Society is to be held at the Builders' Exchange, Cross Burgess Street, on Tuesday evening next, October 1, with a view to rescind the resolution adopted at the last meeting. The annual meeting of the Society for the election of Council and officers has been fixed for Tuesday, October, 8, at the Builders' Exchange.

Blackburn Notes.

Mr. R. Lord Gifford's latest window-display takes the form of a submarine representation, a large stock of sponges being arranged in festoons, the blue-tinted electric bulbs giving the "atmosphere" a sea aspect.

Mr. James Telfer, B.Sc., an analytical chemist to the Colorado Fuel and Iron Co., is at home on a visit to his Blackburn relatives. Mr. Telfer is one of eleven chemists engaged by the company, and our correspondent this week had a talk with him regarding pharmacy in Colorado. Mr. Telfer said he would not advise any assistant to leave a certainty here to try his luck in Colorado. There are few distinguishing tradesmen in that State, as the large stores are gradually displacing the smaller shops. Still the Americans had a respect for the methodical English retailer, the reason being because of the thorough grounding his apprenticeship gave him and the fact that he knew his business.

Birmingham Notes.

The technical schools began their winter sessions on Monday, and the usual class for chemists and druggists on Wednesday afternoons is also continued.

An imposing new building, called Hedges' Buildings, has been erected in Bull Street. It is generally understood to be the property of Mr. W. R. Hedges, chemist, Dale End, and is to be used as offices, etc.

A dog and a chemist were the heroes at Northfield last week. The former awakened his master who lay asleep in a room where gas was escaping, and two individuals were affected, one being quite unconscious when he was taken to the chemist for his timely aid.

There was a great plague of flies—a form of aphides with tiny black bodies with delicate iridescent wings—last week. On one of the days the air was so dark with them that the gas had to be lighted to see conveniently at about 5 p.m. They are supposed to come from the hop-fields.

Mr. Arthur Partridge, manager of Messrs. Southall Bros. & Barclay's apparatus department, gave a demonstration on Tuesday evening of the autochrome colour photographic process before the Municipal Technical School Photographic Society. The specimens may be seen at his firm's show-rooms.

Sir James Sawyer, in calling attention in the "Midland Medical Journal" to the licking of postage stamps, says that they are made adhesive by a coating of a preparation of the serum of the blood of a horse. [Dextrin alone is used according to the G.P.O. Surely if an animal product were employed the coating would quickly putrefy.—ERROR.]

Mr. A. M. Chance, F.C.S., Chairman of the Birmingham Magistrates, had a very narrow escape of being struck by a passing train a few days ago. The platform was crowded with people, and while hurrying to catch his train he attempted to pass between the edge of the platform and people. A train dashed into the station, and the engine brushed his coat. Immediately Mr. Chance realised his perilous position he jumped to the side, and thus escaped the carriages, which would certainly have struck him. Mr.

Chance had a shock, but was uninjured, and able to proceed on his journey.

Booming Bovril.

The annual reception took place at the Bovril factory in Old Street, London, E.C., on September 25 and 26. The Earl of Bessborough (chairman of directors), Mr. B. S. Straus, M.P. (chairman of Virol, Ltd.), Mr. George Lawson Johnston, Mr. Douglas Walker, and other directors of the Bovril Co. were present to receive the guests. On the first day by 3.30 p.m. (one hour after opening) over 2,000 had availed themselves of the invitations sent out by the company, and were conducted in parties all over the factory, and the manufacturing and packing operations demonstrated and explained to them. Some 27,000 invitations had been issued to members of the London County Council, Boards of Guardians, and representatives of public institutions, as well as to traders in general. The feminine element was fairly strong in numbers, and all were keenly interested in the processes of manufacture and particularly impressed with the cleanliness, light, airiness—not to say general atmosphere of luxury—which are characteristics of the Bovril building. Heads of departments discoursed through megaphones to interested knots of listeners on the manipulation, preparation, and general dietetic value of Bovril and of Virol. The most popular parts of the building appeared to be those demonstrating the production of emergency rations, and the marvellous deftness displayed by the Bovril girls in managing the filling-taps and in wrapping the Bovril bottles. At the taps one girl is said to fill 12,500 bottles in one day. The sterner sex were many of them keenly interested in the huge boilers in the basement, the company's private electrical plant, and the artesian well from which is obtained a supply of pure soft water from 400 ft. below the surface by means of compressed air. Tea and light refreshments revived the jaded sightseers after their wanderings all over the immense building, and the succession of visitors who were "received" at the model premises in Old Street carried away an impression of the careful and scientific methods employed in the preparation of the Bovril products which they are not likely soon to forget.

Fires.

A fire occurred on September 19 at the premises of Russell & Co., chemists, High Street, Windsor. The outbreak originated in a cupboard in the store-room.

The premises at 111 Queen Victoria Street, E.C., which Messrs. Parke, Davis & Co. quitted last week, were found to be on fire shortly after midnight on September 23, and before the fire brigade got the conflagration under two of the upper floors were gutted and some adjoining property was damaged. The origin of the fire is unknown. As Messrs. Parke, Davis & Co. had removed their organisation and stock to Beak Street, Regent Street, W., the fire has not caused the slightest interruption to their business. The firm inform us that there remained in the upper floors a large quantity of material, which was completely destroyed. This comprised the foreign literature of the firm—French, German, Spanish, Portuguese, Dutch, Scandinavian, etc.—as well as a heavy stock of medicine-cases and druggists' sundries, very little of which had been transferred to the new warehouse. The damage, which is fully covered by insurance, amounts to some thousands of pounds. Two employes in charge of the building left at 7.30 p.m. on the previous evening after making the usual thorough inspection, and they found everything in order.

Poor Law Notes.

In connection with the presentation of the clerk's estimate of expenditure for next half-year, at the meeting of the Rotherham Board of Guardians on September 25, it was stated that the estimated cost of drugs for the ensuing six months was only 30*l.*, as compared with 120*l.* for the same period five years ago.

The Wandsworth Guardians have approved of a recommendation of the Finance Committee to the effect that formal tests should be taken in order to increase the service of Mr. E. T. Dalton, dispenser, for superannuation purposes by five years. Mr. Dalton, who has served twenty years, has resigned through illness, which has permanently incapacitated him from further duty. His superannuation

allowance amounts to 56*l.* 12*s.* 10*d.* a year, and if the proposed addition is sanctioned this amount will be increased to 70*l.* 16*s.* a year.

Cricket.

Potter & Clarke v. Barronetta C.C.—Played at Walthamstow on September 21, and resulted in a win for Barronetta, for whom Colby took five wickets for 8 runs. Scores : Barronetta, 57; Potter & Clarke, 18.

The Baiss Brothers & Stevenson C.C. played the last match of their first season on September 21. It was an inter-departmental contest (Office v. Warehouse), and Office won by six runs. The best score for the winners was 24, made



by Weeden, and Dyson took six wickets for 10 runs. For the Warehouse Vanstone took four wickets for 10 and Shepherd five for 19. After a pleasant game the photograph reproduced herewith was taken.

Buchanan's Baby Powders.

At Doncaster on September 18, Ernest Walter Fletcher was charged with obtaining money by false pretences. The police evidence was to the effect that accused had advertised in various newspapers as under :

1*d.* goods.—To bazaar shopkeepers and general dealers, 3 doz. 1*d.* articles with catalogue, post free, for 1*s.* postal order.—Fletcher & Co., Mexbro.

A considerable number of persons answered the advertisement, and some had received a packet of "Dr. Buchanan's Great Canadian Baby Powders," the label on which stated that they were made by the United Kingdom Manufacturing Co., Albert Works, Mexbro'. No such works existed at that place, and the firm of "Fletcher & Co." was simply a myth. A large number of witnesses from all parts of England and Wales were called and deposed to sending 1*s.* to Fletcher & Co. No replies were received, but after the issue of the warrant baby powders came to hand. Accused was committed for trial at the Quarter Sessions.

Irish News.

Local Newspapers containing marked items of news interesting to the Trade are always welcomed by the Editor.

Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland.

The annual meeting of the members will be held at 67 Lower Mount Street, Dublin, on October 7, at 7.30 p.m. The only nomination for the Council (apart from retiring members) is of Mr. J. H. Bowden, M.P.S.I., 136 Lower Baggot Street, Dublin, in the room of Mr. H. S. Misstear, M.P.S.I., retired.

Business Change.

Messrs. Holmes & Co., druggists, 273 Albert Bridge Road, and 190 Newtownards Road, Belfast, have transferred the business carried on in the first-named shop to large premises at the corner of Glenallen Street and Albert Bridge Road.

Personal.

Dr. J. A. Walsh and Dr. J. C. McWalter have been appointed by the directors of the Apothecaries' Hall of Ireland examiners in pharmacy for the ensuing year.

Miss Ada S. Wyatt, pharmaceutical chemist, who passed the Licence examination in 1897, was married on September 12 to Mr. J. T. Coney, Louth. The wedding

took place at Ware, Hertfordshire. Mrs. Coney served her apprenticeship with Mr. William Hayes, Grafton Street, Dublin, and has been on the staff of Messrs. Allen & Hanburys, Ltd., at Ware for some time. In 1899 Mrs. Coney's portrait appeared in THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST on the occasion of her taking the chair at a meeting of the Irish Pharmacists' Assistants' Association in Dublin. She was at that time the only qualified lady pharmacist in Ireland.

Queen's College Extensions.

In the absence of Lord Kelvin, Sir Otto Jaffe, at Belfast, on September 20, performed the ceremony of opening seven new laboratories at Queen's College which have been erected at a cost of over 70,000*l.* The new buildings include an extension of the chemical or Donald Currie laboratory, which has had added to it a lecture room 43 ft. by 33 ft., with gallery, and pitch-pine seats curved concentrically. The lecture room fittings are on a lavish scale. Close by are a chemical museum 24 ft. by 18 ft. with ample floor and wall cases for specimens; a sanitary science museum 34 ft. by 18 ft. with large cases, and a store room.

Stock-bottles.

The question of empties was mentioned at Belfast Board of Guardians on September 24, when a requisition was received from the dispenser of the Templemore Avenue Dispensary for about 5*l.* worth of stock-bottles. It was stated that when the contractors' bottles are used as stock-bottles it causes delay in returning the empties to the contractors. After some discussion the requisition was unanimously passed.

Dispensers' Salaries.

The Belfast Board of Guardians on September 24 considered a report of the Finance Committee dealing with the proposed scale of salaries for compounders of medicines of dispensary districts of the Union. The committee considered a proposal to pay each compounder an initial salary of 120*l.* a year for three, rising by 5*l.* increments, two to 150*l.* a year each, and one to 165*l.* a year; and an initial salary of 90*l.* a year for the fourth compounder, rising to 130*l.* a year. The committee placed all the figures in their possession before the Board, which on Tuesday empowered them to consider the matter fully and formulate a scale in consultation with the compounders.

Scotch News.

Local Newspapers containing marked items of news interesting to the Trade are always welcomed by the Editor.

Aberdeen.

The residents out Mannsfield way are wondering when a chemist's shop is to be opened in that district.

A young man described as a druggist's assistant has been convicted in the Aberdeen Sheriff Court of assaulting two young girls. The defence was that he was weak-minded. He was sentenced to four months' imprisonment.

Glasgow.

The food and drugs inspectors have been purchasing samples of oils, cascara, etc.

Several shops in the northern district formerly occupied by medical men have still got up the "To Let" sign.

Mr. George Hyslop, chemist and druggist, is opening a business ("The Newlands Pharmacy") in Albert Road, Shawlands.

Andrew Galloway, a Glasgow lawyer, and John Tarbet, a "dealer" were before the Sheriff this week on a charge of obtaining goods by false pretences, among them ten gross of toilet-soap from the Nottingham Soap Co., Ltd.

A canvas of the city by Mr. D. B. Dott and Mr. W. B. Cowie, of Edinburgh, last week, resulted in nearly sixty signatures being given to the petition to the Privy Council in regard to the Pharmaceutical Society's by-laws.

Dr. Donald MacAlister, Principal of the University, has now taken up his official residence at Gilmore Hill—No. 13 The College. He has made a new departure in opening a reception-room at the University, where, it is understood, he will receive visitors on business daily at stated hours.

Dundee.

The premises of Messrs. Doig & Son, High Street, Dundee, consisting of shop, flat above, and cellar, have been flooded with water from a burst pipe on a higher flat. It was one o'clock on Saturday morning when it was discovered, and before the water could be turned off a good deal of damage was done.

Edinburgh.

Mr. Charles Stewart, chemist and druggist, is beginning business at 119 Comiston Road, Edinburgh.

In the exhibition of the Society of Scottish Artists, now on view in Edinburgh, there is an excellent portrait of Mr. D. Storrar, by Mr. David Alison.

The memorial of Scotch chemists against the adoption of the Pharmaceutical Society's new by-laws is now complete, and will be presented this week. Over 600 registered chemists in Scotland have signed it.

Scotch and German Vulcanite.

The Scottish Vulcanite Co., Ltd., has just passed the necessary resolutions for liquidation. The company was registered in 1861, with a capital of 60,000*l.*, which was increased in 1884 to 72,000*l.* and reduced in 1894 to 70,800*l.* The position occupied by the company in this country is unique, as it is practically the only representative of the vulcanite industry in Great Britain. The premises occupy a central site in Edinburgh, covering about three acres of ground, and the company at one time employed about 500 hands, male and female, in about equal proportions. German competition is said to be the sole cause of the failure of the company to carry on business at a profit. The staple article of manufacture consists of vulcanite combs. A department for the manufacture of celluloid goods was also successfully introduced some time ago, but the vulcanite combs have been, and still are, the principal stand-by of the factory. Besides the supply of the home market, considerable quantities have been sent abroad to Canada and India, and business was also done in the United States. German dumping is said to be the cause. For example, a comb sold by them in this country at 25*s.* to 26*s.* per gross is sold in Germany at 28*s.* 10*d.* per gross. On a recent occasion the Germans intimated an advance, but stipulated that the advance was not to apply to export goods for England nor to vulcanite mouthpieces. Having driven their rivals out of the latter class of trade they immediately put their prices up. The immediate result of the Scotch company's disappearance will probably be an increase in the price of vulcanite goods; indeed, one has already been intimated. It will apply not only here, but in Canada and India, where the trade will be left entirely in the hands of the Germans.

Welsh News.

Local Newspapers containing marked items of news interesting to the Trade are always welcomed by the Editor, who also invites reports on business changes and other trade matters.

Isolation.

Within the last ten years seventeen isolation hospitals have been built by the Glamorgan County Council, and three more are yet required to complete the group.

The Chancellor and Chemistry.

The "Edward Davies" chemical laboratory at Aberystwyth is to be opened on November 1 by the Right Hon. H. H. Asquith, M.P.

Pharmacy v. Labour.

Mr. Jabez A. Jones, chemist, one of the retiring members of the Cardiff County Council, is to be opposed at the November election by a member of the Independent Labour Party.

A Question of Drainage.

An action which created considerable local interest was part heard at the Denbigh County Court on September 20. Mr. R. D. Hughes, chemist and druggist, Denbigh, is claiming 50*l.* damages from the Borough Corporation for inconvenience and loss caused by the flooding of his cellar, which, he alleged, was the result of defective inspection of a chamber connecting his premises with the main. At the first hearing the threshing out of some technical legal objections took up all the time, and the matter was adjourned.

French News.

(From the "C. & D." Paris Correspondent.)

PRESERVATIVES IN FOOD.—The British Chamber of Commerce recently wrote to the French Minister of Commerce asking that borax in the proportion of $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. be allowed in food-products, as is tolerated in the United Kingdom, the British Colonies, and some other countries. A reply has been received that the Committee of Hygiene still maintain their objection to the use of borax in any proportion in alimentary substances.

MEDICAMENTS AND NURSES.—A training-school for the lay-nurses of the Parisian hospitals has been built in the grounds of the Salpêtrière, with accommodation for 150 young women between eighteen and twenty-five. It contains a "Tisanerie," or decocting-room, where the probationers will be taught "to prepare the little delicacies so often demanded by the sick, and also the medicaments which do not, properly speaking, belong to the domain of pure pharmacy."

THE INCOME-TAX "TESTS" made in various French towns and villages with a view to imposing such a tax in France are beginning to be treated with good-humoured irony both by the public at large and the inhabitants of the places selected. The last occurred at Borneval (Eure and Loire). The local pharmacist writes:

What happened at my place was this. The "inspector" did all the talking. My apprentice having told him I was away, he was asked if he knew my turnover and profits. My assistant replied that as he had a fixed salary, my position and means did not personally interest him, and that I had never told him anything, for he had never asked. The inspector did not insist further, and retired.

REPRESSION OF ADULTERATION AND FRAUD.—The actual application of laws repressing fraud is apt to depend upon the funds available for inspectors' salaries. The Minister of Agriculture considers that a million francs (40,000*l.*) will be necessary to put the law of July 23, 1907, into operation. The figure has hitherto been about 300,000*l.* (12,000*l.*), of which a modest 4,000*l.* sufficed to cover the inspection of pharmacies, groceries, and warehouses for drugs and mineral waters. As the pharmacists pay for the privilege of being inspected, there is a handsome profit in this transaction. It appears likely that the sum actually placed at the Minister's disposal will be about 50,000*l.*

A CASE OF DISPENSING NUNS.—In the decisions of a French Tribunal the motives of condemnation or acquittal—the "considerants," to use the legal term—are often as interesting as the actual sentence. In two "mutualist" pharmacies at Marseilles the assistants are nuns lent by the Superiors of their order to the Administration. The Marseilles Tribunal found them guilty of forming an establishment contrary to the new law affecting religious orders, but remarked that a "long tolerance" on the part of the authorities was evident in their treatment of all sisters engaged in hospital or similar work, and fined them 13*s.* 6*d.* each, with the benefit of the First Offenders Act.

THE RIGHT OF DISPENSING.—A pharmacist commenced business in a small place in La Vendée (Brittany) recently. No pharmacy having previously existed in the locality, the two local doctors had been legally entitled under Article 27 of the Law of Germinal to dispense, which otherwise, contrary to the English custom, they are not entitled to do. One loyally accepted the situation, and handed his prescriptions to the pharmacist. The other made an ingenious move and hired small premises only a few hundred yards away, but in the adjoining parish, where he continued to dispense, replying to all objections that he was now in a parish "where no pharmacy existed." The pharmacist prosecuted, and the La Roche-sur-Yon Tribunal condemned the doctor's conduct. "Living in a parish where a pharmacy exists," said the Judge, "and leasing a consulting-room just outside its boundaries is merely evading the text, not fulfilling the spirit of the law."

"THE C. & D. IS MUCH APPRECIATED HERE," writes a Calcutta chemist; "it keeps us well in touch with the doings at home."

HIGH PRAISE.—"We all owe you a continually increasing debt of gratitude," writes a firm of chemists (157/28) in renewing their annual subscription, "which we can never repay."

American Notes.

(From the "C. & D." Correspondent.)

THE RED CROSS LAWSUIT between Johnson & Johnson, New Brunswick, N.J., and Seabury & Johnson, New York, was decided finally on July 25, when the Court ruled that the latter should not use on absorbent cotton two red crosses in conjunction, but permitted them to use one red cross, as formerly, and of the size hitherto used by them. Judgment was given for Messrs. Johnson & Johnson to this effect.

ANTI-NARCOTIC LEGISLATION.—Wisconsin has taken up the anti-narcotic reform by adopting the A.Ph.A. model law drawn up by Professor James H. Beal some years ago. It restricts the sale of opium, morphine, heroin, cocaine, alpha and beta eucaine, and chloral hydrate. Preparations—proprietary or otherwise—containing more than certain prescribed quantities of these narcotics are also restricted in sale; physicians' prescriptions being necessary in every case.

THE DOCTOR'S COM.—One of the evils of the American drug-trade is the granting of commissions to doctors on their prescriptions. It has been found in Cincinnati that a number of physicians are receiving commissions from pharmacists, and the local Medical Society has instituted an investigation. Not long since a Wisconsin judge declared that such contracts between druggists and physicians were illegal, and the Cincinnati Society hopes to correct the local situation by legal means if other methods fail.

REPEATS.—Physicians and pharmacists are apt to squabble over the time-honoured subject of the refilling of prescriptions; but it is seldom that the third estate—the people—take a hand in the scrap. In the town of Duquesne, Pennsylvania, the physicians recently requested the pharmacists to cease refilling their prescriptions under any circumstances unless specially ordered to do so by the prescriber. The public, however, finding that they could not get their prescriptions repeated, at once became indignant and asked the reason why. When told that it was all the fault of the physicians in the town, they became very wroth indeed, and the result was the signing of a torrid declaration calling upon the physicians to abandon their position, and requesting the pharmacists to display more backbone and independence.

Canadian News.

(From the "C. & D." Correspondent.)

THE TRAM-CAR IN THE STORE.—Mr. Louis Weinfeld, of 351 St. Antoine Street, Montreal, had rather an unpleasant awakening from sleep one morning a week or two ago. About 6 A.M. a street car left the track and made its way through the walk in front of Mr. Weinfeld's drug-store and right through the plate-glass window, causing rather a bad mix-up with the contents of the window and the fender of the car. Fortunately no one was hurt.

WHEN THE MAIL LEFT there had arrived in Montreal several distinguished physicians from Paris, who have come over to represent the Faculty of Medicine and the Dermatological Society of Paris at the sixth Dermatological Congress, to be held in New York from September 9 to 11. They visited the hospitals in the city, and were entertained to dinner at the Place Viger Hotel by the medical men of Montreal, many of whom have studied under them in Paris.

CANADIAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION.—A number of druggists met in Toronto on September 4 and formed an association with this title. The following officers were elected: President, Mr. G. E. Gibbard, Toronto; Vice-President, Mr. G. A. Burbidge, Halifax; Secretary, Mr. J. E. Tremble, Montreal; Treasurer, Mr. J. Ferguson, Regina. The objects of the newly formed Association will be the promotion of the mutual interests of provincial societies, advancing the science and practice of pharmacy in Canada, and upholding pharmacy standards in education.

THE CONGRESS OF TEACHERS OF THE BLIND is being held at Hamburg this week. In the course of an address on blindness caused by organic diseases, Professor Nouné, of Hamburg, said he had discovered cases due to the use of atoxyl applied as a remedy for cancer.

Contracts.

The following additional contracts have been settled:

- Epsom Guardians.—Mrs. Tottle, Epsom, for drugs.
- City of London Guardians.—Bovril, Ltd., for invalid Bovril.
- Cambridge Guardians.—Messrs. Moss & Palmer, chemists, for drugs.
- Reigate Guardians.—Messrs. W. H. Fowler & Co., Redhill, for drugs.
- Tadcaster Board of Guardians.—Hirst, Brooke & Hirst, Leeds, for drugs.
- St. Albans Board of Guardians.—Mr. E. H. Fisher, pharmaceutical chemist, for drugs, etc.
- Greenwich Guardians.—G. Mason & Co., Ltd., for the half-yearly supply of meat-extract.
- Walsingham District Council.—Mr. H. J. Heyhoe, chemist, Fakenham, for disinfectants.
- Newcastle-on-Tyne Guardians.—Messrs. J. Ismay & Sons, City Road, Newcastle, for drugs.
- Swaffham Guardians.—Mr. F. W. Cooper, chemist and druggist, Market Place, for disinfectants, &c.
- Hemsworth Guardians.—Mr. G. Hodgson, chemist and druggist, Hemsworth, for drugs for six months.
- Blackburn Guardians.—Messrs. Booth & Openshaw, Ltd., for oils and dysaltery for the ensuing six months.
- Melksham Guardians.—Mr. Ernest J. Hughes, chemist and druggist, Melksham, for drugs for six months.
- Stoke-on-Trent Guardians.—Mr. T. C. Cornwell, pharmaceutical chemist, 14 Piccadilly, Hanley, for drugs.
- Canterbury Guardians.—Messrs. Walker & Harris, chemists, Sun Street, Canterbury, for surgical dressings.
- Darlington Board of Guardians.—Mr. W. F. Burdakin, chemist, to supply drugs, and Parkin, Ness & Co. disinfectants.
- Sculcoates (Hull) Guardians.—Mr. Thomas Kenny, chemist and druggist, 236 Beverley Road, for drugs and mineral waters for the ensuing half-year.
- Bolton Guardians.—Mr. J. W. Brooks, chemist and druggist, Bolton, for disinfecting fluid; Messrs. W. Priestley & Co., Silverwell Works, Bolton, for roll sulphur.
- Chichester Guardians.—Mr. Sidney Bastow, pharmaceutical chemist, for Jeyes' fluid, at 4s. 9d. per gal., carbolic acid at 2s. 6d. per gal., and cod-liver oil at 11d. per pint.
- Kettering Guardians.—Walley's Sanitary Fluid Co., McDougall Bros., and Mr. H. S. Cox for disinfectants; and Messrs. Hitchman & Son, chemists, Kettering, for drugs.
- Kensington Guardians.—Willows, Francis, Butler & Thompson, Ltd., for half-yearly supply of drugs at 140l. 8s. 4d.; Messrs. S. Maw, Son & Sons for druggists' sundries at 258l. 14s.
- Worcester Guardians.—Mr. A. J. R. Swanson to be chemist for the St. John's district for six months, Mr. Hammond to be chemist for the North district, and Mr. A. E. Marshall to be chemist for the South district.
- Whitchurch (Hants) Guardians.—Mr. H. G. Betts, chemist and druggist, Newbury Street, for vinegar, 1s. per gallon, mustard bran, 4½d. per lb., carbolic acid 27s. 6d. per cwt., carbolic powder, 12s. 6d. per cwt., disinfecting fluid, 2s. 9d. per gal., Izal, 8s.
- Stepney Guardians.—The half-yearly supply of drugs:—Messrs. Burgoyne & Co.: (1) Dispensary, 131l. 2s. 9d. (2) children's homes 3l. 18s. 7d.; Willows & Co. (1) 126l. 12s. 2d., (2) 3l. 5s. 9d.; Hodgkinson, Prestons & King, for drugs to the dispensary, 124l. 8s. 6½d., and to the children's homes 3l. 18s. 7d.; Willows & Co. (1) 126l. 12s. 2d., Cannock Guardians.—Mr. E. A. Fereday, chemist and druggist, Bridgton, for dressing-combs, 5s. 6d. per dozen; clinical thermometers, 1s. 9d. each; cotton wool, 1s. 1d. per lb.; absorbent lint, 1s. 4d. per lb.; fullers' earth, 3½d. per lb.; castor oil, 6s. per gal.; borax, 3d. per lb.; methylated spirits, 2s. 6d. per gal.; tow, 5d. per lb. And that of Mr. W. Garland, Cannock, for tooth-brushes, 6s. 6d. per dozen; Condy's fluid, 10s. 6d. per dozen bottles; Sanitas disinfecting fluid, 10s. 6d. per dozen bottles; linseed meal, 2½d. per lb.; brimstone, 7½d. per lb.; dust-combs, 5s. 6d. per dozen; feeding-bottles, 10s. 6d. per dozen; and Jeyes' fluid, 4s. 6d. per gal.

Colonial and Foreign News.

UNAUTHORISED.—The Russian Medical Council (says the "Pharmatz Journal") has issued a notice to the effect that many medical specifics are being advertised without the permission of the Council. It appears that many specialities are advertised which the medical authorities have not even seen, let alone "approved," and the public is warned of the attempt "to exploit the uneducated and simple-minded."

THE SWISS PHARMACISTS' UNION will hold its sixty-third annual meeting in Zürich on September 25 and 26. Among the subjects to be discussed are reforms in the specialty trade; the question of unfair rebate; accident and sickness insurance law; the obligations of pharmacists during illness of a member of the staff; and the introduction of a uniform prescription tax for the whole of Switzerland.

THE INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF HYGIENE is being held in Berlin this week. Mr. Alridge, of Leicester, the Secretary of the National Council for Dwelling Reform in Great Britain, read a paper on hygienic dwellings, and the questions of water-supply to armies in the field, the removal of sewage, and infant-mortality were also discussed. Dr. Samuel Rideal, of London, is taking an active part in the Congress.

CUSTOMS EXPERTS FOR RUSSIA.—The "Birzheviya Viedomosti" says that in consequence of the importation into Russia from abroad of medicaments in the crude unprepared state for illegal purposes, the Ministers of the Interior and of Finance have agreed to allocate experts, in the persons of medical men and chemists, to the various frontier custom-houses to assist the normal staffs in determining what is such contraband.

A NEW SOURCE OF RADIUM.—Professor Joly, of Geneva, who has just completed an examination of the stones and debris collected during the excavations for the Simplon Tunnel, reports that he has found rich traces of radium indicating larger deposits than have yet been discovered elsewhere in Europe. He suggests that the abnormal heat developed during the construction of the tunnel was due to the existence of so much radium.

CHEMICAL INDUSTRY INSTITUTE.—The scheme for the establishment of a chemical research institution on the lines of the Reichsanstalt at Charlottenburg, which has been under consideration in Germany during the past year and a half, formed the subject of a paper presented by Dr. Oppenheim at the recent annual conference of the Association for the Preservation of the Interests of the Chemical Industry of Germany, held at Lubeck. The author of the paper stated that members of the Association have already subscribed 19,150*l.* towards the total sum required. The Prussian Ministry of Finance holds out the prospect of the grant of a site for the erection of the buildings, and the prospect also exists of the Imperial Government furthering the scheme by a grant of money.

UNION OF GERMAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSISTANTS.—The fourth annual conference of the Union of German Pharmaceutical Assistants was held at Dusseldorf between September 15 and 17, under the chairmanship of Herr Sparrer, of Nuremberg. The annual report showed that the Union now comprises 3,851 members, all qualified pharmacists. Sunday rest is still being increasingly introduced in both medium-sized and large towns. Various Governments have occupied themselves with the question, and the Bavarian Government has taken the first step towards compulsory closing on Sundays. The question of Imperial reform of the pharmacy business occupied much time, the Union having been asked to report to the Imperial Home Office by the end of the year. The President of the Union has paid a visit to Sweden in order to investigate the system in operation there, and his conclusion is that the Swedish method is worthy of recommendation for Germany. A resolution to this effect was passed, and the principle of non-transferable concession affirmed as being most suitable in Germany. The Conference also discussed the Government Pharmacy Bill in detail, and dealt with night charges for medicines and the unauthorised sale of medicines.

NIJNI NOVGOROD FAIR.—At the great Russian fair held annually at Nijni Novgorod, the quantity of druggists' goods dealt in is valued at 420,000*l.* The supplies come from Moscow, St. Petersburg, Warsaw, Riga, Yaroslavl, Kasan, and other places in the country, as well as from abroad. They are mostly sold for Siberia, the Volga and Kama districts, the Caucasus, etc. The general dragging tendency of the market this year has been evident also in drugs and chemicals, in which the business done has not exceeded the average. The attendance of buyers has been somewhat less numerous than usual, and they have confined themselves to buying just the strictly necessary. This is explained in part by the very restricted credit, and also by the fact that many dealers have considerable stock left over from last year's purchases. Moreover, it has been observed that Siberia—particularly the eastern part—has bought much less recently, because with the establishment of the free port at Vladivostok, it has been found more profitable to get certain drugs direct from Japan. The arrivals at Nijni, indeed, have been rather less than last year, for sellers had not counted on a good sale. During the first half of the market business was satisfactory; but during the second half a reduced demand was reflected in lower prices.

GERMAN SODA.—The German Solvay Works of Bernburg, have acquired land in the district between Hamburg and Stade, for the establishment of a soda factory. These new works complete the ring of soda factories which the Solvay Works (with which, according to contract, no potash-works can compete) have established in order to rule the German market. The large factories in Bernburg are very favourably situated for the Central German markets; the south is supplied by the works in Wyhlen and Châteaue-Salins; in the east the soda-works in Montwy, near Hohensalza, are controlled by the Solvay works, and in the west the large works in Rheinberg are almost completed, although the concession question is not yet quite settled. With these new works in the north, the Solvay Co. hopes to dominate the Scandinavian markets, which is already supplied to the extent of three-fifths with German soda, England being the only country which offers competition. The soda factories belonging to the syndicate in Bernburg, which is under the direction of the Solvay works, are very busy, and can hardly cope with orders. The consumption of soda has enormously increased of late years, and new factories, apart from the extension of certain enterprises, have not been established, as it is very difficult to obtain a concession owing to the drainage question.

ITALIAN ITEMS.—Pharmaceutical affairs in Italy, unlike those in Britain, get full attention at the hands of the Italian Parliament. There has been a big discussion recently (the report of which covers nine pages), when the pharmacists' champion, Signor Sichel, appealed for redress of the wrongs under which pharmacists labour, stating it as his opinion that municipalisation and State subsidy were the only radical cures. Signor Sichel stated that there were in all Italy 11,000 pharmacists and 3,000 qualified assistants; yet there were 4,000 communes without pharmacies. The beginning of the outcry was a petition to Parliament by the unqualified, asking to be granted the same privileges as assistants qualified by examination—viz., keeping shop in absence of master. This was not granted, and the qualified assistants then complained that they were not allowed to keep open shop in the master's absence, and they wanted to know why. Cases had been tried in Modena and Rome, in both of which it was held to be illegal to leave even a qualified assistant in charge, although he should not be called upon to dispense one prescription. What good was their qualification if they could not use it? Lastly, the employers themselves rose and pointed out a few of their grievances just to finish off matters. The Under-Secretary for State said that things were in an unsatisfactory state, and that new laws were being framed to cope with the situation.—Mr. Munstermann's pharmacy, which will be opened this season at the principal corner of the Piazza Goldini, will have a photographic section under the control of Mr. Padgett, who last season so ably conducted Roberts & Co.'s photographic department. It will occupy one of the best sites in Florence, right in the hotel centre, and is being fitted up in first-class style.

The Sale of Easton's Syrup Tabloids.

Boots Ltd. successfully take proceedings, under Section 17 of the Pharmacy Act, against Mr. R. A. Robinson, ex-President of the Pharmaceutical Society, for the sale of these tabloids to an unknown person.

AT the Westminster Police Court on Monday, September 23, before Mr. Horace Smith, Richard Atkinson Robinson, trading as W. Walter Malden and Malden & Co., chemists, 195 Brompton Road, S.W., was summoned, under Section 17 of the Pharmacy Act, 1868, for (1) selling a certain poison—viz., strychnine—in a bottle not labelled with the name and address of the seller; (2) selling the said poison to a person unknown to, or introduced by a person known to, the seller; and (3) failing to make the schedule entry required by the Act, giving the name and address, etc., of the purchaser. There were nine summonses in respect to these offences committed on three occasions, and the article sold was Easton's-syrup tabloids. The purchaser was Mr. Richard Child, who was unknown to the seller and who was not introduced by any person known to the said seller. The action was taken by Mr. Child (of the wholesale department of Boots, Ltd., Faringdon Road, E.C.), at the instance of his company. Mr. R. D. Muir, barrister (instructed by Messrs. Tyrrell & Son), appeared for the prosecution; Mr. W. S. Glyn-Jones, barrister (instructed by Messrs. Neve, Beck & Kirby, solicitors to the Chemists' Defence Association), appeared for the defence. A considerable number of persons connected with the drug-trade were in court, among them Mr. Otto Hehner, who was chemical expert for the plaintiffs.

A CORPORATE BODY AS COMMON INFORMERS.

On the case being called, Mr. Glyn-Jones said: An objection appears on the face of the summons which I think ought to be drawn to the Court's attention at this point. Information is laid by Boots Cash Chemists, Ltd. They are a corporate body, and my submission is that a corporation cannot act as common informers. That is what they are seeking to do in this case. There is a statement to that effect in Stone's "Justice of the Peace," which quotes the case of the Guardians of St. Leonard's, Shoreditch v. Franklin. That is, I think, authority for saying that a corporation have no power to lay an information. If that point is disposed of it is quite clear that this corporate body, which is a limited company, have no right to lay information. They are also bound by their articles of association, and this would go outside these. Their first difficulty is to get over what I submit is a clear decision—that a corporation, as such, cannot act as informer. With regard to that second point I have a clerk here who will produce the memorandum of association; and they have taken no power whatever which will entitle them to take these proceedings.

Mr. Muir: The objection is purely of a technical character. You will see that the information is laid by Richard Child, who purports he acted on behalf of Boots Cash Chemists, Ltd. Assuming that my friend's point is a good one, Mr. Child has acted on the firm's behalf, and he has acted on behalf of himself, therefore I ask you to strike out the words "for and on behalf of Boots Cash Chemists."

Mr. Glyn-Jones: I submit that that cannot be done. Nothing can be done to-day to alter what took place on the day that the information was laid by Boots Cash Chemists through an agent. If Boots Cash Chemists have not the authority to take these proceedings they cannot depute such authority to an agent. It is quite clear that Mr. Child was acting, and laid that information, as Boots Cash Chemists, and I submit that the Court has no power to say what you have been asked to say—that this information was not laid by Boots Cash Chemists. It was laid, and it is quite clear that it was so laid, and an alteration of the summons will not change that fact.

The Magistrate (to Mr. Glyn-Jones): So you say you cannot cross out these words?

Mr. Glyn-Jones: I do. I suggest this is a question of jurisdiction. The Court has no knowledge that Richard Child would be prepared to lay this information, only as Boots Cash Chemists.

The Magistrate: I think that is hardly correct. (Read-

ing summons.) "It was made this day by Richard Child on behalf of Boots Cash Chemists."

Mr. Glyn-Jones: He was acting as agent for Boots. There is nothing to show that he is willing to act as principal in the matter—to pay the costs of these proceedings, whether we are successful or not.

The Magistrate: I think I will take the case and overrule your point.

QUESTION OF THE NINE SUMMONSES.

Mr. Glyn-Jones: If you will take this point at this period of the case—there are nine summonses taken out for three separate dates. There is an attempt here to obtain three convictions under the same section for one sale. I have direct authority under this section to say that cannot be done, and what I submit is that what the prosecution have to do is to elect which of these summonses they are going to proceed on. I state the case *Berry v. Henderson* in 1870, in the Queen's Bench Division, before Mr. Justice Lush. I submit that they cannot take three summonses for any one offence. They must elect which of these summonses they are going to take.

Mr. Muir: I will undertake to class them all as one. I will take the summons for August 15, which relates to the selling of strychnine without making, or causing to be made, an entry in a book. Then for August 21 I will take the one which charges him with selling a poison otherwise than provided by Section 17—namely, to a person who is unknown to the seller and not introduced by any person known to the said seller; and for August 26 I will take the summons which charges him with selling otherwise than provided in Section 17—namely, a bottle which was not labelled with the name and address of the seller of the said poison; so that in that way three different offences are charged, and they are charged upon each day that a sale took place. The section of the Act of Parliament under which these summonses are framed is Section 17 of the Pharmacy Act of 1868:

It shall be unlawful to sell any poison either by wholesale or by retail unless the bottle in which such poison is contained be distinctly labelled with the name and address of the seller of the poison.

That refers to all poisons. That, sir, is the summons which I have elected to take for August 26. The statute then goes on:

and it shall be unlawful to sell any poison of all those which are in the first part of Schedule "A," or may hereafter be added thereto, to any person unknown to the seller unless introduced by some person known to the seller.

That, sir, is the summons which I have elected to deal with under date August 21. The statute then goes on to say:

On every sale of any such poison the seller shall before delivery make or cause to be made an entry in a book kept for the purpose stating in the form set forth in Schedule "F" the name and address of purchaser, etc.

I need not go into particulars, because

THE CASE FOR THE PROSECUTION

is that no entry was made; and it goes on that a person shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding 5*l.* for the first offence and 10*l.* for the second, and

for the purposes of this Act the person on whose behalf any sale is made shall be deemed to be the seller.

Then there are provisos which I suggest have nothing to do with this case. The circumstances in which this prosecution arose are somewhat peculiar. There is a Society called the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, which has among its members a number of registered chemists who practice as such, but not all. That Society issued a summons against Messrs. Boots Cash Chemists for selling on July 27, in this year a bottle of Easton's syrup tabloids, the preparation being one made by Burroughs & Wellcome. It was stated upon the bottle in which the tabloids were contained that they were poison and to contain one sixty-fourth of a

grain in each of the twenty-five tabloids. A summons being issued against Messrs. Boots Cash Chemists, they caused, for the purposes of their defence, a number of purchases to be made among chemists in London for the purpose of ascertaining whether their method of sale was or was not generally followed by all chemists with regard to preparations such as these tabloids. The custom was not to enter the sales in the poisons book, nor to comply with other formalities—namely, labelling it as poison and putting their name and address upon it. These formalities are prescribed in Section 17 of the Act of 1868. They made a number of purchases for that purpose. At the prosecution by this Society, represented by my learned friend Mr. Glyn-Jones, my learned friend Mr. Simon stated that he was prepared to state that was the custom. The statement was not allowed in evidence. Mr. Glyn-Jones absolutely denied that any such custom was in existence.

Mr. Glyn-Jones: What I did say was that I could not admit that on behalf of the prosecution. I was not in a position to deny it.

Mr. Muir (reading from a shorthand note of the previous case): "I may say that the Pharmaceutical Society cannot admit for a moment that it is the general practice of chemists to contravene the Act." That was what Mr. Glyn-Jones said, and if the words have any meaning it is that which I am placing on them. That applied to Boots Cash Chemists, and they were fined the maximum sum of 5*l*. That prosecution having culminated on August 21 by the conviction of Messrs. Boots, on that same evening Messrs. Boots, through an agent, purchased at the shop 195 Brompton Road another bottle of Easton's syrup tabloids. That was the same evening the conviction had taken place; they had already purchased one on August 15. They waited to see what action would be taken by the Pharmaceutical Society upon their statement with regard to the prevalence of this practice, and whether the prosecution by the Society for infringements would remain limited to members of that Society or not. No steps were taken by the Society to ascertain from Messrs. Boots from whom they had made purchases. No steps were taken to prosecute anyone, and accordingly, in order to see whether any change had been made in the practice by the publication in the public Press of the case before Mr. Mead, a further purchase was made at this shop, 195 Brompton Road, of another bottle of Easton's-syrup tabloids. The practice was going on exactly as before. Now, sir, the question arose: What was to be done? and who of the many people from whom Messrs. Boots had made purchases should be prosecuted to discover whether the law was the same for the members of the Pharmaceutical Society as for the non-members. The selection was made, and it was the defendant for two reasons. The first was that early in 1907 this gentleman was President of the Pharmaceutical Society. The second reason is that whereas the public are dealing with a limited company, when dealing with Boots Cash Chemists, there is not the slightest difficulty to ascertain who they are dealing with. They can go to Somerset House and get the names of the secretary, the manager, the directors, and the shareholders. In this particular case the business is carried on under a name which is not the name of the defendant. It is carried on under the name of some person who, whether he has gone to happier climes or not I do not know, but the name ceases to appear in the lists. The name is "W. Walter Malden, Dispensing Chemist." He has not practised there for many years—probably twenty years. His name is not to be found anywhere among the chemists, and in this particular case, contrary to what was done in Messrs. Boots' case, it actually was not put upon the bottle in which these things were sold, not even the name of "Malden & Co." In the event of the tabloids being put to any improper use it would not enable anyone to trace the source in which the poison was sold. Every precaution prescribed by Section 17 of the Act of 1868 was absolutely neglected in every one of these three sales, and therefore I point out to you that if Boots' offence was one which demanded exemplary punishment because of this prevalent custom, there is, with regard to this particular gentleman, who is defendant in this case, in existence circumstances of aggravation which did not exist in Boots' case—namely, he carries on his business under a name which does not exist. We have subpoenaed to this Court a bank-manager

in order to enable us to ascertain who carries on the business under the name of Malden & Co.; and then the defendant's name needs to be the name on the bottle which he sells. The provisions of the Act apply to all poisons. In these circumstances what defence can be set up by my learned friend Mr. Glyn-Jones, now appearing for the defence, I leave him to disclose at the proper time and in the proper manner.

A PLEA OF GUILTY.

Mr. Glyn-Jones: I have not been asked whether I plead guilty.

The Magistrate: I do not know whether Mr. Robinson is here.

Mr. Glyn-Jones: No, sir, but I appear on his behalf. He is the owner of this business, and he is the defendant. I plead guilty to each of these three summonses which are now before the Court. I do not know if my friend wishes to state any further facts.

Mr. Muir: No.

Mr. Glyn-Jones: My answer to what my friend has said is this. First of all, I feel bound to call your Worship's attention to the peculiar circumstances under which these proceedings are brought to Court. I listened very carefully in order to hear whether the prosecutors in this case were of opinion that the practice should be supported, or if it were one to which they take personal exception, or if it were a duty which they feel in the public interest bound to discharge. The prosecution has been quite frank about it. They do not suggest they come here in the public interest, or that this practice complained of should be stopped. What they do say is this: "Up to about a month ago we ourselves did not treat this particular article as an article coming within the provisions of section 17 of the Act. We were summoned, and we wanted to be able to tell the Court that if we were doing anything wrong it was only what was being done throughout the country." And I think the position which they take up clearly shows that the practice, at any rate, was not one which they have thought a dangerous one; and because by the rules of evidence they were not, when summoned, entitled to bring evidence that other people were breaking the law, they now say "We will substantiate what we were not permitted to say" by actually taking proceedings in order to prove this. As a matter of fact, and as I have already said, at the time when I was acting on behalf of the Pharmaceutical Society, I did not deny such practice, but my friend Mr. Simon put it in my mouth when he said "that, moreover, Mr. Glyn-Jones will concur that this is the practice." I was bound to say that I could not admit it, and I say so now. The real facts of the case are these: firstly, I think I ought to make it quite clear that whilst Mr. Robinson has been an official—he has been President of the Pharmaceutical Society—when these proceedings were being taken against Messrs. Boots he was not, nor a party to the proceedings. I do not propose to follow my learned friend in turning this Court into a sort of platform on which the Pharmaceutical Society and Boots Cash Chemists should discuss their various pharmaceutical differences. I do not think this Court is the place, and I do not think it is a proper method of doing so. I have to deal with the facts. I have admitted that section 17 states that certain provisions shall be applied to certain articles: to wit, poisons. Section 2 of the Pharmacy Act states that these articles shall be named in a schedule. It was, of course, impossible to include in the schedule every possible compound in which poison was an ingredient, and they had therefore to make some attempt to classify these poisons. Easton's tabloids are not mentioned in the schedule. Doubtless when that schedule was drawn up they were not thought of. But what is mentioned is strychnine. There have been cases which have decided that for the purposes of another section of this Act an article containing scheduled poison is to be regarded as a poison, so that legally there is no answer to this case. If we have sold something which contains strychnine, however small a proportion, then we are legally within the provisions of the Act. But your worship will appreciate this in the point of view of the public, that it does make a very great deal of difference whether the article is crude strychnine, or whether it is something which contains a minute quantity of strychnine.

CONSIDERATIONS AS TO THE PENALTY.

The Magistrate: There is nothing absolutely poisonous in the tabloids?

Mr. Muir: No, if used in doses mentioned on the bottle.

Mr. Glyn-Jones: Do you suggest that someone might take an overdose?

The Magistrate: I am rather trying to decide what amount of the penalty I ought to impose. I want to know whether this is a most deleterious dose and is to become dangerous to certain human beings.

Mr. Muir: Our analyst [Mr. Otto Hehner] says that one-sixth of a grain is a distinctly dangerous dose. Seven of these tabloids contain such a dose—seven would contain a dangerous dose, and the contents of a bottle would contain a fatal dose.

Mr. Glyn-Jones: I hope your Worship will see the bottle. I hope your Worship will take the case on its merits as it comes here. Your Worship will notice that there is a dose stated on the bottle—it is one or two. Your Worship will note in the case which you have had your attention drawn to, that all the defendants said amounted to this: "If you please, your Worship, everyone else is doing the same." The learned magistrate then said, "If that is true I must impose an exemplary penalty"—which shows that they must not do it. Reference was made to the inquest on a child fourteen months old, who secured a bottle and swallowed seventeen—fifteen or seventeen—of these tabloids. But if the child had swallowed a bottle of antibilious pills I think it would have died a violent death. But does it follow that because a child gets hold of a bottle and takes fifteen times the dose—does it follow that the article is dangerous? We have not a schedule to which a chemist can go and see if this article comes under the Pharmacy Act. In order, then, that we should be within this section we must come within Part 1 of the schedule and we must come within the law that strychnine is poison. From a legal point of view, containing however small a quantity of strychnine, it is poison. I think that hitherto dealing with this article, it was not dealt with as coming within the Part 1. The matter was one of those cases in which the trained pharmacy expert, trying to use his judgment and saying "Is it in the schedule or not?" comes to the conclusion, in the exercise of his judgment, that something containing one part in 320—that is what you have there—should not be treated as something coming within the first part of the schedule. If your Worship will excuse me, it is certainly important to my client that your Worship should see what this offence really amounts to. Extract of nux vomica contains five per cent. of strychnine. That amounts to this, that if these tabloids, instead of consisting of quinine and iron and $\frac{1}{32}$ of a grain of strychnine, contained the equivalent of nux vomica, they would contain sixteen times the amount of strychnine and not have come within Part 1. The expert says he is certain that a preparation of strychnine such as this was never intended to be in Part 1. With regard to the other point about Messrs. Boots making these purchases in order to see whether these purchases were lawful or not, it was not a week after the prosecution that they made the third purchase, and I think that, though the purchase has been made, it is no evidence at all that my client had had the decision brought to his notice. As a matter of fact, Mr. Robinson himself was away at the time, and upon his return he called the attention of his assistants to the magistrate's decision. And also I feel it my duty to say that there is, in my opinion, a defence which ought to be made—a legal defence which ought to be made—to this summons with a view to really clearing up what this schedule should include, but Mr. Robinson says "No, I am not going to plead that these things are not technically within the schedule. I myself have given instructions that the provisions of the Pharmacy Act must be obeyed to the letter, although obeying them to the letter would seem an absurdity." What has happened is that a qualified chemist has done as Messrs. Boots themselves have done, used his discretion and has come to the conclusion that this schedule really did not include the article. With regard to the name on the door, I really do not know what that points to. I suppose there is nothing illegal in a chemist trading under an assumed name. The name is the name of my client's predecessor.

He has bought the business and is carrying it on in his predecessor's name.

The Magistrate: You need not continue on that point.

Mr. Glyn-Jones: Thank you! I did not think so.

Mr. Muir: As to the three bottles; my friend has offered no excuse—

Mr. Glyn-Jones: I protest against a reply, and would point out to my learned friend that I have called no evidence.

Mr. Muir: My learned friend does not reply to the first summons which is before you, that is, unlawfully selling bottles which do not bear the name of the seller. There is not the name and address of the seller on the bottles. That applies to any poison not registered. Mr. Glyn-Jones is making a reply which he is not entitled to do.

The Magistrate: That is so. I think it is rather curious that these labels are not the same.

Mr. Muir: One contains a thirty-second part and the other a sixty-fourth.

Mr. Glyn-Jones: They both contain the same relative strength of strychnine—I in 320.

The Magistrate: In each of these three summonses defendant will be fined 3*l.* and two guineas costs.

Legal Reports.

Sale of Food and Drugs Acts.

GREGORY'S POWDER.

At the Lambeth Police Court on September 25, Sidney Hooper Campion, chemist and druggist, Milkwood road, Herne Hill, was summoned before Mr. Curtis Bennett for selling Gregory's powder containing magnesium carbonate to the extent of 67 per cent. The defendant did not contest the case, and Mr. H. J. Smith, Town Clerk of Lambeth, who appeared in support of the summons, remarked that the matter was a small one. Mr. Curtis Bennett ordered the defendant to pay a nominal fine of 10*s.*, and 12*s.* 6*d.* costs.

MILK OF SULPHUR.

At Bow Street Police Court, on September 24, James Atkinson Thompson, chemist and druggist, 9A New Street, Covent Garden, was summoned, before Mr. Marsham, for selling milk of sulphur containing 47.9 per cent. of sulphate of lime.

Defendant, who did not dispute the facts, said at one time it was quite legitimate to sell milk of sulphur containing sulphate of lime in the proportions found in the sample in question, but matters were altered ten or twelve years ago, and now only pure precipitated sulphur ought to be used. He had investigated the matter, and found that some of the old-style milk of sulphur was kept at his Hackney establishment (to be used by dyers), and some of it had been sent by mistake to his New Street shop.

In reply to the Magistrate, the prosecuting solicitor said he could not say whether sulphate of lime was dangerous, but, as it was plaster of Paris, it must be very indigestible when taken internally, at which the Court laughed.

Inspector Williams, of the City of Westminster Council, said he had taken other samples at the defendant's shops, and had never had cause to complain before.

The defendant was fined 3*l.*, and 12*s.* 6*d.* costs.

TURPENTINE.

At Stockport on September 24, Alfred William Hick, chemist and druggist, Shaw Heath, Stockport, was summoned for selling, to the prejudice of the purchaser, turpentine which contained 10 per cent. of the lighter fractions of petroleum.

Evidence was given that a quart of turpentine was purchased at the defendant's shop, and upon analysis it was found to contain 10 per cent. of "oily matter of the nature of paraffin."

The evidence of Dr. Meredith Young, medical officer of health for the borough, was to the effect that turpentine is a British Pharmacopœia drug very largely used by medical men. It is given for heart and lung diseases as a stimulant, and in stomach and intestinal diseases, and is largely used for hæmorrhage. It is also given as a drug for expelling worms, and is employed for stimulating the skin externally. It is used for typhoid fever in fairly big doses, and it is essential that the drug be pure.

In cross-examination, Dr. Young said there are two kinds of turpentine—commercial and drug; but when one goes into a druggist's shop and asks for pure turpentine, one expects medicinal turpentine. Oil of turpentine is a drug, common turpentine is not. There is a sort of understanding in the trade that 1 per cent. of paraffin is permissible for commercial purposes.

Mr. William Thomson, public analyst for Stockport, gave particulars of his analysis. He said common turpentine contains a large proportion of resin. Oil of turpentine is turpentine without resin. In a chemist's shop he should expect to get pure turpentine without resin.

Mr. Briggs, for the defence, said that according to the British Pharmacopœia there is a distinction between oil of turpentine and ordinary commercial turpentine. Oil of turpentine is not ordinary turpentine, but oil distilled from ordinary turpentine. The *Encyclopædia Britannica* also draws a distinction between common turpentine and oil of turpentine. He desired the Magistrates to say that in this case the turpentine was not sold as a drug. People who wanted turpentine as a drug did not go to a retail chemist's shop and buy it in quarts. He quoted a decision of Mr. Justice Wright, to the effect that the question of whether a thing might be sold as a drug or not might arise in the case of turpentine.

The defendant, giving evidence, said he had carried on business as a chemist in Adswold Lane and Shaw Heath for fourteen years. He sold a great deal of the common turpentine. When people wanted oil of turpentine they came for it in pennyworths, and not in quarts.

The Magistrates were of opinion that the turpentine was not sold as a drug, and dismissed the summons.

OLIVE OIL AND CAMPHORATED OIL.

At Marylebone Police Court on September 20, before Mr. Plowden, Henry Squire, Ltd., chemists, 46 Newman Street, London, W., were summoned by the St. Pancras Borough Council for (1) selling at 107 High Street, Camden Town, N., $\frac{1}{2}$ pint of olive oil adulterated with 35 per cent. of cottonseed oil; (2) selling (at the same address) $\frac{1}{2}$ pint of camphorated oil adulterated with cottonseed oil to the extent of about 26 per cent.; and (3) selling at 97 Leighton Road, N.W., $\frac{1}{2}$ pint of olive oil adulterated with cottonseed oil to the extent of 50 per cent.

Mr. W. Ricketts, jun., prosecuted for the Council, and Mr. W. S. Glyn-Jones (instructed by Messrs. A. R. & H. Steele) appeared for the defendant company.

Evidence of the purchase having been given, the certificates of Sir Thomas Stevenson, the borough analyst, were put in showing in (1) cottonseed oil 35 per cent. and olive oil 65 per cent.; in (2) camphor 21 per cent., olive oil 53 per cent., and cottonseed oil about 26 per cent.; and in (3) cottonseed oil 50 per cent. and olive oil 50 per cent. The purchaser (a woman employed by the inspector) said 1s. 6d. was paid for the camphorated oil, 8d. for the olive oil at one shop and 9d. at the other. In cross-examination by Mr. Glyn-Jones she said she had made other purchases at these shops, and no fault was found with the other samples. In examining the inspector regarding the purchase of olive oil in the third case, Mr. Ricketts endeavoured to make a point of the fact that 9d. was paid for oil which contained more cottonseed oil, and therefore cost less, than oil which contained less cottonseed oil (1), for which only 8d. was paid. But this was subsequently explained by the defence by the fact that 1 oz. less than $\frac{1}{2}$ pint was supplied in the first case, that quantity being all that was in stock. That 9 oz. only was supplied the prosecution admitted, "although," complained Mr. Ricketts, "we asked for $\frac{1}{2}$ pint." The cross-examination by Mr. Glyn-Jones was carried out for the purpose of showing that the full quantity of camphor—the really expensive ingredient of camphorated oil—was present in the sample taken, and that was proof that there was no intention to defraud the public on the part of the defendants.

In his speech for the defence, Mr. Glyn-Jones said he could not resist the statement that the article sold was not of the nature, substance, or quality demanded. The defendants were bound to buy the olive oil, and the consignment from which the trouble had arisen was purchased from Messrs. W. R. Johnstone & Co., of Seething Lane, E.C. The oil was invoiced at 4s. 6d. per gal., a fair market-price

for good olive oil, and defendants had no reason to suspect that they were not getting genuine olive oil. Defendants were victims rather than culprits, for it was plain that if people intended wilfully to sophisticate camphorated oil for gain they would be more likely to put in less camphor, a much more expensive article. Defendants were not in a position to rely upon warranty for a defence.

Mr. Plowden: Have you got any defence at all?

Mr. Glyn-Jones: Only for mitigation of penalty, your Worship.

Counsel then went on to point out how difficult it was for the ordinary tradesman to understand the law of warranty, and concluded by pleading that the Magistrate might not record a conviction against the defendants, but hold that under the circumstances the justice of the case would be met by payment of costs.

He then called Louis Harris Kingston, secretary to the defendant company, who ordered "olive oil according to the B.P. and for making camphorated oil" from Messrs. W. R. Johnstone & Co. There was no cottonseed oil anywhere on the premises of the defendant company. The price of camphor at the time when the camphorated oil in question was made was 4s. 6d. to 5s. per lb., about eight times the price of olive oil.

In cross-examination by Mr. Ricketts witness admitted that another sample of olive oil (for which 10d. per half-pint was paid) taken at another shop of the defendant company was found to be pure. Asked to account for the different prices, witness pointed out that 1d. less was charged in the case where 1 oz. less was given. The olive oil for which 10d. was charged was obtained from Messrs. John Lorimer & Co., and was not from the same consignment as the other. He (witness) thought 4s. 6d. per gal. was a fair price to pay for good pure olive oil.

Mr. Plowden said he could not distinguish between that case and others that came before him. No doubt it was hard upon the defendant company, but after all the first person to be considered is the purchaser. He accepted counsel's statement, and was quite certain that fraud was not in the minds of the defendants, but he was impelled to impose a conviction. He fined defendants 10s., and costs, on each of the summonses.

Bankruptcies and Failures.

Re JOSEPH JAMES, 58 Evering Road, Stoke Newington, Chemist and Druggist.—This debtor attended at the London Bankruptcy Court on September 24 for public examination. Replying to Mr. G. W. Chapman, Official Receiver, he stated that he started business as a chemist in 1881, and traded in succession at Caversham; 4 Thayer Street, W.; New Cross Gate; Upper Tulse Hill; Upper Street, Islington; High Road, Tottenham; and Stratford Road, Birmingham. He closed the latter business in December 1902, and had subsequently managed a business at Evering Road for his wife. Early in January last he opened, at a cost of £87., a business at 78 Stoke Newington Road. He had no free capital, but borrowed 75l. from his wife. This business was not a success, and he closed it on March 7. To loss sustained thereby, and to his inability to obtain a release from his liability under the tenancy agreement, witness attributed his failure. He owed 115l. 15s. 10d. and valued the assets at 81l. 10s. 5d. The examination was concluded.

Re CHARLES EDWARD SAGE, 160 and 162 Kennington Park Road, Teacher of Pharmacy.—This debtor carried on the Metropolitan School of Pharmacy at the above address. He recently petitioned the London Bankruptcy Court, and on Tuesday, September 24, the first meeting of his creditors was held there before Mr. Walter Boyle, Assistant Official Receiver. It transpired that the debtor started the Central School of Pharmacy in June 1900, at 2 Charterhouse Street, E.C. The business was successful, and in 1906 the debtor purchased from the executors of the late Mr. Watson-Will the Metropolitan School of Pharmacy for 2,500l. He alleges that the value of the place was misrepresented, but attributes his failure to the fact that the business could not be conducted at a profit owing to the general slump in pharmaceutical teaching. The liabilities are returned at 2,300l., and the assets at 165l. The principal creditor is Mrs. Watson-Will (for the greater part of the purchase-money of the Metropolitan College). The estate was left in the hands of the Official Receiver to be wound up in bankruptcy.

Deed of Arrangement.

DERBY, WILLIAM JOHN, 1 Glenfyne, Irlam-o'-th'-Height, Commission Agent in Grocery and Drug-trades.—Trustee, William S. Bailey, 72 Market Street, Manchester, estate agent. Dated, September 18; filed, September 20. Liabilities unsecured, 300%; estimated net assets, 50%.

Gazette.

Partnerships Dissolved.

ALLIOTT, A. J., BLUMFIELD, A. J., and DICK, R. J., under the style of Alliot, Blomfield & Dick, Sevenoaks, Kent, general medical practitioners.

BURTON, J. C., and CAESAR, A. K. A., under the style of Burton & Caesar, Chatham and Chilham, practitioners of medicine.

KEARSLEY, A., and KEARSLEY, J. W., under the style of James Kearsley, Lower Broughton, Salford, Lancashire, gum and starch manufacturers.

KENYON, W. H., and FRANKS, J., under the style of The Hygienic Teeth Institute, Rochdale, artificial-teeth manufacturers.

SMITH, T., and MACDONALD, J. M., under the style of Thomas Smith, Hunslet, Leeds, medical practitioners.

The Bankruptcy Acts, 1883 and 1890.

RECEIVING ORDERS.

NIVEN, JOHN LANG, Withernsea, Yorkshire, physician and surgeon.

PHILLIPS, Dr. H. C., Gloucester Terrace, Hyde Park, W.

Trust Deed.

T. William Thorburn Law, trading as William T. Law, chemist and druggist, 380 Hamilton Place, Partick, Glasgow, has granted a trust deed on behalf of his creditors in favour of Mr. John Blaikie McKim, C.A., 149 St. Vincent Street, Glasgow.

New Companies and Company News.

HYGIENIC CO., LTD.—Capital 5,000£., in 17, shares (1,250 "A" and 3,750 ordinary). Objects: To acquire from Max Elb Gesellschaft mit beschränkter Haftung, of Dresden, Germany, certain rights for the United Kingdom and British Colonies for inventions relating to carbonic acid and aromatic baths, to adopt certain agreements, to develop and turn to account the said inventions, and to carry on the business of manufacturers of and sellers of the said baths, chemists, druggists, chemical manufacturers, etc. The first directors are: C. Erhardt, 26 Southwark Bridge Road, S.E.; A. E. Hubsch, and A. Zucker.

RISCOLL, LTD.—Capital 10,000£., in 17, shares (4,000 preference). Objects: To carry on the business of importers and manufacturers of and dealers in pharmaceutical, medicinal, chemical, industrial, and other preparations, compounds, cements, oils, paints, varnishes, drugs, acids, powders, proprietary articles, etc., and to adopt an agreement with R. Demuth. The first subscribers are: J. A. Cockman, clerk; G. A. Black, clerk; G. R. Marsden, clerk; F. B. F. Millard, clerk; A. H. Hughes, clerk; and H. S. Munns, 8 Old Jewry, E.C., solicitor. No initial public issue. The first directors are W. E. Whineray, H. C. Forrest, F. Goswin, and R. Demuth. Qualification, 100%.

JAMES' DRUG-STORES, LTD.—Capital 500£., in 17, shares. Objects: To acquire the business carried on at 182 Stroud Green Road, Hornsey, N., as "James' Drug-stores," and to carry on the business of drug-store proprietors, chemists, oil and colour men, manufacturers of and dealers in pharmaceutical and other preparations, etc. The first subscribers are: A. James, 3 Kensington Square, W., salesman; H. I. Woufor, 82 Stroud Green Road, N., chemist; R. Williams, 61 Cheapside, E.C., traveller; H. Dann, salesman; H. Beales, traveller; F. H. R. James, 182 Stroud Green Road, N., druggist; and W. S. Drake, clerk. No initial public issue. Registered without articles of association. The first directors are F. H. R. James and R. Williams. Registered office, 182 Stroud Green Road, London, N.

A. G. GLASSPOOL, LTD.—Capital 5,000£., in 17, shares. Objects: To adopt an agreement with A. G. Glasspool, and to carry on the business of chemists, druggists, dentists, mineral-water manufacturers, opticians, etc. The first subscribers are: A. G. Glasspool, High Street, Halesowen, chemist and druggist; G. B. Raybould, Summer Hill, Halesowen, law-clerk; Mrs. M. J. Glasspool, Laurel Lane, Halesowen; Mrs. H. Raybould, Summer Hill, Halesowen; D. A. Hogg, Netherton, chemist's assistant; Thos. Cooksey, jun., Old Hill,

solicitor; and Thos. Cooksey, Old Hill, solicitor. No initial public issue. The first directors are A. G. Glasspool (chairman and managing director), G. B. Raybould, and T. Cooksey, jun. Qualification, 50% shares or stock. Remuneration of chairman and managing director, 150% per annum; of other directors as fixed by the company. Registered office, High Street, Halesowen, near Birmingham.

ANGLO-SICILIAN SULPHUR CO., LTD.—The annual meeting of the company was held at Winchester House, London, E.C., on September 24. Mr. W. T. Brand (the chairman), in moving the adoption of the report, said if the proposed resolution for the liquidation of the company were passed, he hoped that the liquidator might be able to return the capital to the preference shareholders towards the end of October, and that the ordinary shareholders would receive a most satisfactory return on their shares. Every ordinary shareholder who eleven years ago took a shilling share in the company would have received 4s. 2d. as dividend during that period; in addition, the shareholders would receive, he hoped, at least 4s. more, so that in eleven years they would have had, in addition to the return of 1s. of capital, 8s. 2d. per share. Mr. A. J. F. Baker seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously. Resolutions were afterwards passed for winding up the company voluntarily, and appointing the Chairman as liquidator.

The Week's Poisonings.

THERE are fourteen fatal cases of poisoning to record this week, four being misadventures. Laudanum has caused four deaths—Henry Yates, a London butler, took 3½ oz. of the poison and died in St. George's Hospital; an imtemperate nurse named Woodhey, at Liverpool, obtained laudanum from a local chemist on the plea that it was for use in poultices and fomentation. She, however, drank the liquid, with fatal results; Charles Sprake, Dorchester, took an overdose of laudanum; and an aged farm bailiff at Lincoln, troubled over money matters, ended his worries with laudanum. The bottle found by the side of deceased bore the address of Mr. Watson, chemist, Bailgate, but Mr. Watson's assistant was unable to give the jury any information as to the purchaser.—Of the two deaths by carbolic acid, one was that of a child at Manchester, whose curiosity had tempted it to reach a bottle off the mantel-shelf and taste the contents; these being carbolic acid, the child lost its life. A similar case of infantile precocity occurred at Harwich, the poison in this case being caustic soda solution. Two cases where prussic acid was the poison have been investigated by Coroners. One of these concerned the death of Joseph Twigg, employed by Messrs. Kerfoot, Bardsley, near Ashton-under-Lyne. Mr. Charles Henshaw, the chemist at Messrs. Kerfoot's works, said deceased was his assistant, and he had access to drugs, poisonous and otherwise, having charge of the key of the poison-cupboard. Deceased had been moody and despondent at times, and seemed to think the whole world had a conspiracy against him. The Coroner thought that such poisons should only be handled by practical men.—The other case was that of J. J. Eastmead, Rochester, who was stated to have been at one time in business as a chemist at Old Brompton.—Oxalic acid has caused two deaths, John Richard Moss, Dagenham, and Alice Ann Young, Battersea; while salt of lemon was the poison used by a young hair-dresser's assistant at Glasgow, who was depressed through being out of work.—Cooper's sheep-dip caused the death of Joseph Forde, Ballinascorthy. The dip was obtained from Mr. Hoskin, of Clonakilty, for applying to a pony with mange.—Nicotine fumigator tablet was used as an instrument of suicide by John Thompson, Ilford. The tablet was stated to contain enough nicotine to poison six people, and as this was the second case of suicide by the same means within a few months, the jury unanimously adopted a recommendation to the Home Office that the poison be scheduled.

EARLY CLOSING.—Much correspondence from chemists has been appearing lately in the columns of the Johannesburg Press anent the Early Closing Bill which is to be re-introduced into Parliament next Session. It is proposed that chemists should close their shops at 8 p.m. on ordinary nights, 9 p.m. on Saturdays, and from 1.30 p.m. till 6 p.m. on Wednesdays. No provision is made for Sunday hours.

Births.

MEDLEY.—At 500 Barnsley Road, Pitsmoor, Sheffield, on September 18, the wife of Fred Medley, chemist and druggist, of a son.

MILNE.—At 60 Sunnybank Road, Aberdeen, on September 18, the wife of T. Milne, chemist, of a daughter.

Marriages.

BARTLE—HIGGS.—At St. Luke's Church, Kingston-on-Thames, on September 18, by the Rev. G. I. Swinnerton, M.A., assisted by the Rev. L. H. Lethbridge, M.A., Francis William Bartle, L.D.S., elder son of Mr. W. F. Bartle, Greenwich, to Maud Isabel, younger daughter of Mr. Alfred Higgs, J.P., chemist, Kingston-on-Thames.

ENNALS—MARCH.—At St. John's Church, Stamford, on September 19, by the Rev. I. J. W. Taverner, assisted by the Rev. Canon Williams, William Selby Ennals, chemist and druggist, to Marion Julia, only child of Mr. Richard March, chemist, Stamford.

FARQUHAR—HENRY.—At the Imperial Hotel, Aberdeen, on September 18, by the Rev. Mr. Wilson, Rosemount Parish Church, James Farquhar, chemist and druggist, to Maggie, only daughter of the late R. G. Henry, and of Mrs. Henry, 14 Watson Street, Aberdeen.

HALL—LESTER.—At St. Paul's Church, Toronto, Canada, on September 17, by Rev. Canon Cody, M.A., D.D., Richard Theodore Hall, son of David Hall, Belfast, to Blanche Susanna, third daughter of Mr. T. R. Lester, pharmaceutical chemist, Cork.

KEMPSON—DALE-SKINNER.—At Holy Trinity Church, Brompton, S.W., on September 25, by the Rev. S. A. Cox, M.A., Rector of St. Peter's, Wallingford (cousin of the bridegroom), assisted by the Rev. C. M. B. Browne, M.A., Theodore Arthur Kempston, chemist and druggist, son of the late John Augustus Kempston, of Kingstown, co. Dublin, to Mabel Dale-Skinner, eldest daughter of Mrs. Dale-Skinner and the late Charles William Dale-Skinner, 36 Redcliffe Gardens, Kensington, S.W.

PENDLEBURY—YOUNG.—At Cockington Parish Church, on September 16, by the Rev. J. Henning, vicar, assisted by the Rev. G. M. May, Andrew Pendlebury, of Bradford, Yorks, to Gladys E., only daughter of Mr. James Young, chemist and druggist, Torquay.

SMART—SPARK.—At the Imperial Hotel, Aberdeen, on September 12, by the Rev. A. W. Wishart, Aboyne, and the Rev. A. S. A. Bishop, Lumphanan, Gordon Smart, chemist, Aboyne, to Isabella Webster, eldest daughter of Mr. George Spark, Lumphanan.

WILKINSON—COAR.—At Trinity Wesleyan Church, Blackburn, on September 24, by the Rev. A. S. Sharp, Walter Wilkinson (Glasgow representative of Medico, Ltd., manufacturing chemists), to Charlotte Coar, of Regent Street, Blackburn.

WITHAM—BLACKADAR.—At St. Stephen's Church, Buckland, Portsmouth, on September 18, George Hudson Witham, third son of the late William Witham, of Newmarket and Dunstable, to Daisy Nora, only daughter of Mr. H. W. Blackadar, chemist and druggist, 38 Church Road, Portsmouth.

Deaths.

CONDY.—At 4 The Leas, Folkestone, on September 24, Mr. Henry Bollmann Condy, son of the late George Condy, aged eighty-one. Mr. Bollmann Condy was by education and training a technical chemist, and his name is best known in connection with his invention, the patent disinfecting-fluid, now known all the world over as Condy's fluid. For this he obtained letters patent as far back as 1856. Without entering for the present into the history of this business, we may say that since the formation of the present company (Condy & Mitchell, Ltd.) in 1883 Mr. Condy had not actively participated in that business, and his son,

Mr. H. J. Bollmann Condy, took his place in the management. Mr. Condy had also a chemical-manufactory at Battersea, but definitely retired from it a dozen years ago.

ELLINOR.—At Sheffield, on September 18, Elizabeth, the beloved wife of Mr. George Ellinor, pharmaceutical chemist, 15 Burngreave Road, Sheffield.

EMERSON.—Suddenly from heart-failure, at Rawcliffe, on September 13, Mr. H. W. Emerson, formerly in business as a chemist at Seaham Harbour. Five years ago Mr. Emerson succeeded to the business of Mr. Miller at Rawcliffe.

GORNALL.—On September 23, Alice, widow of Mr. Wm. Gornall, chemist and druggist, Blackpool, aged sixty-three.

HEYWOOD.—At Manchester, on September 19, Mr. Frederick Heywood, assistant at the Manchester establishment of Boots, Ltd., aged thirty. Mr. Heywood served his apprenticeship with Mr. Lewis, chemist, Preston, and prior to going to Manchester was engaged at Bury (Lancs) with Messrs. Waller & Riley & Co. and Boots, Ltd.

RAWORTH.—At Bloed Street, Pretoria, on August 29, Mr. Walter Raworth, chemist and druggist. Mr. Raworth first went to Pretoria in 1879, being attached to the Army Medical Corps. Since, with the exception of a short period during which he filled the position of Superintendent of the Government Hospital at Durban, he has been domiciled in the Transvaal. Two years were spent at Barberton, and in 1886 he finally established himself in business as a chemist at Pretoria, where at his death he was the oldest chemist, although under sixty years of age. He is survived by a widow and several children.

SLINN.—At Pensarn, Abergelle, North Wales, on September 23, Sarah Ann, the beloved wife of Mr. Albert E. Slinn, chemist and druggist, Nuneaton.

Personalities.

MR. ALEXANDER BOTTLE, J.P., of Dover, an ex-vice-president of the Pharmaceutical Society, is seriously ill.

PROFESSOR J. B. FARMER, F.R.S., has succeeded the late Dr. N. T. Masters, F.R.S., in the editorship of the "Gardener's Chronicle."

MR. A. E. HOLDEN, of Messrs. Fairchild Bros. & Foster, returned by the *Kronprinzessin Cecilie* on Monday evening from his annual holiday in Canada and the United States.

MR. THEO. H. WARDLEWORTH, F.L.S., of the National Drug & Chemical Co., Montreal, who has been visiting the old country with his family this month, returns to Canada on October 3.

At a recent competitive examination for scholarships at Sir Thomas Rich's School, Gloucester, John Leech, ten years old, son of Mr. C. R. Leech, chemist, Gloucester, was placed first from the city.

SIR LAUDER BRUNTON, M.D., is on a visit to Canada, and was about to return home when he was seized with illness. He was operated on in Montreal this week, and is expected to be able to leave for home in ten days.

MRS. FRED REYNOLDS's latest novel, entitled "These Three," is published this week by Messrs. Hodder & Stoughton. It is one of the nicest things she has done, is short, and tells of three girls in Northumberland, whose names give the tale its title.

On the occasion of her marriage Miss Gladys E. Young, daughter of Mr. J. Young, chemist, Torquay, was presented with a valuable 400-day clock and a silver sugar-sifter by the Cockington Young Communicants, whom she served as hon. secretary.

MR. THOMAS J. BARRATT, D.L., chairman of Messrs. A. & F. Pears, Ltd., is suffering from a sharp attack of typhoid fever. Fortunately before the symptoms developed Mr. Barratt had returned from the country to his residence, Bell-Moor, Hampstead.

MR. J. B. FOGGITT, pharmaceutical chemist, Southport, who was rather seriously hurt in a mountain-climbing accident in North Wales (*C. & D.*, August 24, p. 327), is at last sufficiently recovered to leave Bethesda Cottage Hospital, where he has lain for six weeks.

At the Atkinson Free Library, Southport, there is daily on exhibition rare flowers and plants, chiefly of local growth, which are contributed by Mr. Henry Ball, pharmaceutical chemist, of that town. Mr. Ball is the authority on the beautiful—and many of them very rare—plants to be found on the local sandhills.

MR. A. MACINTOSH STEWART, chemist, sailed by the *Prince Ludwig* from Genoa on September 25 for Penang, where he has recently acquired the Dispensary. During his visit to the Old Country Mr. Stewart has been purchasing stock largely, and has arranged for several agencies. He is sanguine of the success of his new venture.

FOLLOWING the marriage of Miss Higgs on Wednesday, September 18, a reception was held in a marquee erected at the residence of the bride's father, where about one hundred guests were entertained. Mr. Fred Harvey, an ex-President of the Thames Valley District Chemists' Association, proposed the health of the newly-married couple. The numerous bridal presents were displayed in an ante-room.

THE wedding of Mr. W. Selby Ennals, chemist and druggist, and Miss M. J. March, daughter of Mr. Richard March, chemist and druggist, Stamford, which is referred to on page 501 was followed by a reception at the Assembly Rooms, where about seventy guests were entertained, the Mayor and Mayoress of Stamford being among those present. Mr. and Mrs. Ennals are spending their honeymoon at Southsea. Mr. Ennals is managing assistant to Mr. Richard March.

DR. EDWARD KREMERS, of Madison, Wis., who succeeded Dr. F. B. Power in the chair of pharmaceutical chemistry at the University of Wisconsin, has been in London this week in connection with his mission on behalf of the United States Government to inquire into the production and use of industrial alcohol in Europe. It is the intention of the Government to encourage the production of alcohol in agricultural districts for heat, light, and power, and they have commissioned Dr. Kremers to investigate the matter, particularly in France and Germany. Dr. Kremers expects to be in Europe for six months. While in London he has had interviews on the subject with Dr. T. E. Thorpe, Mr. Thomas Tyrer, and others who have identified themselves with the matter of industrial alcohol.

PROFESSOR W. M. SEARBY, of San Francisco, on July 1 celebrated a "half-century's continuous service in the cause of pharmacy." On that day he gave every lady who visited his pharmacy a handsome cut-glass stopper bottle of perfume, with a card attached to it bearing the following:

GOLDEN ANNIVERSARY.

July 1, 1899.

W. M. SEARBY,	50	years continuously in the drug-business
Pharmacist.		
July 2, 1849. Apprenticed to E. Walter Martin, Guildford, England.		
1856. Passed "Major" examination as "pharmaceutical chemist" in London, and engaged in business in Norwich, England, with brother.		
1860. Left England for British Columbia, and opened store in Victoria, V.I.		
1866. Commenced business at corner of Folsom and Fifth Streets, San Francisco.		
1875. Removed to Market Street.		
1893. Removed to 400 Sutter Street, present location.		
Net result—many friends, few dollars.		

We gave the Professor's portrait last week in connection with his election as President of the American Pharmaceutical Association.

Trade Notes.

MESSRS. BURGOYNE, BUREIDGES & Co., Coleman Street, London, E.C., have obtained from the Secretary of State for War the contract for the supply of medicines to the Army and to the Army veterinary depôts for a period of three years.

CONVINCED.—The Dodds Medicine Co., of 25 Farringdon Street, London, E.C., have informed the Secretary of the London Chemists' Association that owing to the representations of the Association the company have become members of the P.A.T.A.

THE firm of W. Martindale, 10 New Cavendish Street, London, W., has been appointed sole agents for Dr. Mar-morek's antituberculous and antistreptococcic serums, and London agents for laminaria tents.

MR. GEORGE CHALK, formerly of Edinburgh, has opened a dental depôt, 73 Great Portland Street, London, W. He has been appointed sole agent for a number of dental specialities, and invites correspondence from mechanical dentists.

FOAMING EAU DE COLOGNE.—P. L. Bockairy has a new circular ready in regard to this special bath-preparation, in which its properties and uses are tersely described. Mr. W. Bonser Hayward, 17 Lawrence Lane, London, E.C., is the British agent.

PROTECTED.—The additions to the P.A.T.A. protected list of prices in September are as follows: Preparations of H. Bronnley & Co., Ltd., Coleman's lozenges, preparations of Messrs. John Morgan Davis & Sons, preparations of the Dodds Medicine Co., additional preparations of Oppenheimer, Son & Co., Ltd., Pasta Mack, Pebecol tooth-paste, Williams' shaving-sticks in metal boxes.

MESSRS. EVANS, GADD & Co., LTD., Exeter, sent for our inspection the other day an 8-oz. bottle of essence of lemon, part of a lot they sold to Mr. J. Blake Benjamin, Penarth, four years ago (October 15, 1903). Mr. Benjamin filled the 8-oz. bottle on that date and sealed it. Now it is as bright as ever, without a trace of deposit, and (as far as we can judge) it is devoid of terebinthinate odour. This shows that a good lemon carefully kept does not "go bad."

THE "PRANA" REBATE SCHEME.—The much-appreciated spell of fine weather has stimulated the demand for sparklets, and has induced Aërotors, Ltd., to extend the date under which they will receive and will be liable for claims for rebate from September 30 to October 15. The rebate is only allowed on syphons purchased under the rebate scheme and sold up to the date mentioned. The rebate scheme involved the giving of a window show by the retailer, and all orders booked under the scheme were on a special order form.

OPTICAL CLASSES.—The volume of educational announcements of the Northampton Polytechnic Institute, St. John's Street, Clerkenwell, London, E.C., has just been published. It includes particulars of the day and evening classes in technical optics, the courses in which are unique in their completeness. Chemist-opticians should write to the Principal (Dr. R. Mullineux Walmsley) for excerpts relating to the optical courses. The technical chemistry classes are also worth the attention of those young pharmacists who wish to branch out from their original calling.

A LUMINOUS SHOWCARD.—An attractive showcard has been issued for "Zepto" tooth-pencil by Messrs. Thos. Christy & Co., of Old Swan Lane, London, E.C. The card is 24×17 in. in size, but the main attraction is the luminous lettering. The coloured letters are so displayed that the light shines through them, and the whole construction of the card is conducive to compelling attention and thus increasing the sale of the antiseptic tartar-remover. The firm will supply one of the cards with orders for six dozen and upwards of the Zepto tartar-remover, along with other advertising-material.

MR. R. DEMUTH, the inventor of Rissicol, has disposed of his British interests in that product to a company the formation of which is chronicled in this issue. Mr. Demuth will be managing director of the company, and the offices remain at 31 and 32 Budge Row, London, E.C. It may not be generally known that Mr. Demuth is a Britisher, he having been born in Australia, where his father was engaged on a sheep-farm. Mr. Demuth has spent the greater part of his life (after finishing his education in Germany) in Australia and South Africa, where his sheep-dip and other agricultural preparations are well known.

IGLODINE.—The introduction of any synthetic chemical into medicine has special interest when it originates in the British Isles. The new antiseptic iglodine is a case in point. This is a solution of a new salt of iodine, tri-iodo-ethyl phenyl, which we take to be $C_6H_2.C_2H_5.I_3$, but the formula given to us is $C_6H_4.I_3.H_2O$. At all events, it is a phenyl homologue of iodoform, and the Iglo-dine Co., 61 The Side, Newcastle-on-Tyne, present the salt as a solution

with powerful antiseptic properties. It is used both in surgery and medicine, and has quite a large sale in the North. Messrs. John Ismay & Sons, Newcastle, are the wholesale agents.

BROMURAL is monobromo isovalerianate of urea, and occurs in white, almost tasteless, needle-like crystals, which are soluble in hot water, ether, alcohol, and alkalies, but with difficulty in cold water. It is given in doses of 5 to 10 grains as a mild hypnotic, smaller doses serving also as a nerve sedative in cases of tabes and neurasthenia. Messrs. Knoll & Co., 8 Harp Lane, London, E.C., the manufacturers of it, inform us that they will be introducing it soon directly to the notice of medical practitioners, and in view of that we may suggest to dispensing chemists the desirability of obtaining from the firm the printed particulars about the remedy, which they will send on application.

PROCTOR'S PINELYPTUS PASTILLES are a tiny crystallised broncho-laryngeal jujube made by Proctor's Pinelyptus Depôt (Proctor, Son & Clague), Grainger Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne, which have earned a remarkably widespread appreciation without much advertising effort. It is almost startling to observe the number of names of distinguished people who use them—Church and stage, aristocracy and diplomacy, the Army, the Navy, and the Bench have paid tribute to the tiny jujubes. Once when Mme. Sarah Bernhardt went to America for six months she sent for twenty-four boxes of them. A facsimile of her letter is put in each box. Now the Depôt are giving the pastilles wider publicity, and they invite our readers to write to them for particulars. The pastilles are put up in 1s. and 2s. boxes.

POTTER & CLARKE, LTD.—It has for some time been an open secret that Messrs. Potter & Clarke, drug merchants and manufacturing chemists, Artillery Lane, London, E., were to convert their business into a limited liability company. The announcement is made this week, and the conversion is made for family reasons. The existing partners, Mr. Henry Potter, J.P., Mr. C. Goddard Clarke, M.P., Mr. Henry A. Potter, Ph.C., and Mr. Richard C. Wren, retain their interest in the business, and will act as directors of the new company, with Mr. Henry Potter as chairman of the Board. Mr. Clarke finds that his Parliamentary and other public duties prevent him giving that personal attention to the business which he has hitherto given, and the conversion enables him to retire from the management. The whole of the shares in the company will be held by the families concerned, and there will be no public issue.

METEOROLOGICAL INSTRUMENTS.—Messrs. F. Darton & Co., Clerkenwell Optical-works, 142 St. John Street, London, E.C., have just published the section of their illustrated price-list dealing with meteorological instruments. It is a very interesting list, as it is not confined solely to prices, but each section is prefaced by a short treatise on the instrument with which it deals. Standard barometers are thus explained as regards the graduation and reading, and the next section on barographs (a speciality with Messrs. Darton) has a good deal of practical information not usually found in the text-books. Equally informative are the pages dealing with the various thermometers, hygrometers, current-meters, damp-detectors, sunshine-recorders, atmospheric electricity-detectors, rain-gauges, evaporimeters, anemometers, tide gauges, etc. The list is one which all chemists who deal in scientific apparatus should possess and read.

On Holiday.

A CYCLING reader of **THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST**, who was recently passing through Gloucester, sent us a picture-postcard of the Bishop Hooper Pharmacy, in Westgate Street, Gloucester. On communicating with the proprietor, Mr. H. A. Sumner, he was good enough to send us a more recent photograph of this fine old place, known as Robert Ingram's House. It was in this house that the saintly Bishop John Hooper slept the night before he was

martyred. The following is the inscription on the stone slab above (left-hand) the doorway:

This is the house where Robert Ingram lived in the reign of Queen Mary, where Bishop Hooper was lodged the night before he was burnt at the stake in St. Mary's Square in this city on Saturday, February 9, 1555.

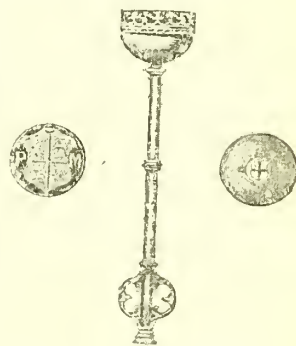
Under this is an intimation that the Hooper Room can be



seen daily. The Hooper Room contains a tablet bearing the following inscription:

In hisce olim Aedibus
Robertus Ingram Maria regnante habitabat
Noctemque ibi supremam degit
Johannes Hooper,
Episcopus Gloucestrensis, pridie quam
in Foro Urbis hujusce Beatae
Mariae de Lode nuncupato vivus ad
palum illigatus combustusque est
die Saturni a.d.v.Id. Febij Anno Salutis MDLV.

We are also indebted to Mr. Sumner for a photograph of a memento of the Bishop and his escort of the Queen's Guard in the shape of a mace which was discovered in Robert Ingram's House. This mace is 9½ in. in height. Its head (circle to the left) bears the arms of England and France and the initials P.M.—i.e., Philip and Mary. The corresponding emblem on the foot of the mace (circle to right) is the arms of the City of London. Mr. Sumner informs us that as a pharmacy Robert Ingram's House has practically no history, only having been used as such for the last twenty years. Mr. Reuben Hird was in it before him.



THE exports of beeswax from Smyrna during 1906 amounted to 165 tons, against 173 tons in 1905.

The Grocery Exhibition.

THE business of a chemist and druggist has been evolved from that of the grocer by a specialisation in those substances which are used as medicines and foods for the ailing. It thus happens that the two trades overlap in some departments. The chemist has endeavoured to professionalise his calling, but the grocer revels in his trading instincts and often gains the advantage when the two businesses are brought into rivalry. Modern chemists are not above adopting and adapting the best business ideas of other trades, and hence it comes about that not a few chemists visited the Grocery, Provision, Oil and Italian Warehouse Trades' Exhibition that is being held in the Royal Agricultural Hall, Islington, this week.

This exhibition is in many respects distinctive, and what strikes a visitor first of all is the number of exhibitors who have devised special features for their stalls. There is a model Dutch house (used by a cocoa firm) and several English cottages and castles. A gipsy van is the feature of another stand, the Chiswick Soap Co. have an elaborate model of what looks like Niagara Falls, Camp coffee is advertised by a grass-covered mound upon which is a military camp, and over Owbridge's position a cigar-shaped balloon floats.

SHOP FITTINGS

are shown by Parnall & Sons, Ltd., Yapp & Co., and Rud-duck & Co., the designs being naturally such as are more suited for grocers. Messrs. W. Gardner & Sons, Ltd., have a display of mixers and sifters, but there is no particularly new development to record. Messrs. Werner, Pfeleiderer & Perkins, Ltd., have furnished the machinery for a model bakery in one of the minor halls. Young's hygienic bins, often referred to in these columns, are being shown of a kind specially adapted for lump sugar or crystalline bodies. The material is scooped out from the bottom, a much easier way than digging the scoop in at the top. Messrs. Gledhill & Sons, Ltd., Mr. Thomas O'Brien, and the National Cash Register Co., Ltd., exhibit check tills, and are ready to explain the advantages of the different systems. The Brial adding machine seems a simple and quick method of adding up money columns; it is obtainable for book-keeping purposes or fixed on the top of a till. In the latter case, when money is put into the till the assistant pegs out the amount each time, and at the end of the day the total shown by the calculator should correspond with the amount of money in the till. Another ingenious automatic device which interested us is the Toledo computing scale. The article that is being sold is put on the scale-pan, and at once the weight and price are indicated. Anyone who has watched and checked the calculations of a busy butcher on a Saturday night will appreciate the check such an instrument affords to the purchaser. We also watched the easy working of the Burt labelling machine, an American device for fixing the wrapper-labels on round tins or wooden vessels—it acted practically automatically and the work was well done. Several firms are showing signs, window-tickets, and advertising novelties, among them being Ajax, Ltd., who specialise in celluloid calendars and nick-nacks. Elastene is a trade-name for a wood-wool which the City of London Wood-wool Co. are showing. The Lamson Paragon Supply Co., Ltd., besides the check-books which they are noted for, were exhibiting paper-bags and the machinery by which the bags are made. Visitors should notice the fine illuminated sign at the back of this stall.

DRINKS AND FOODS

are well represented. Messrs. G. Foster Clark & Co. are pushing Juvis tablets, and have brought out Juvis in fluid form, 2-oz. bottles selling at 6½d. Liebig's Extract of Meat Co., Ltd., have a very fine show of Lemco and Oxo, and the newest commodity—penny tablets of Bifti—for making beef-cup. Bovril, Ltd., are showing the various bovril preparations and virol, while Messrs. Brand & Co. have a full line of invalid and concentrated meat foods. The idea of beef-soup tablets has caught on; besides those noted above there is a big display of "Monk and Glass" beef-soup tablets near the entrance.

One cannot help but notice the large number of coffee-essences, the one best known to chemists—Mason's coffee-

essence—being in the left-hand corner of the main building. This position has been occupied by Messrs. Newball & Mason on previous occasions, and is smartly organised, the firm's representatives being aided by a corps of messenger boys. A quaintly humorous Hassall poster has just been published to advertise the coffee-essence. The exhibit covers a large space, and includes many other articles than the one mentioned, such as put-up salines and citrates, wine-essences, cloudy ammonia, herb-extracts, gravy salt, and flavouring-essences. Other coffee-essences in the hall include Branson's, Symington's, Paterson's camp coffee, Kit coffee-essence, Kahvee liquid coffee, and "Distil" coffee. From coffee to cocoa is not a far cry, and although the latter is not so much in evidence as the former we noted Bendsorp's, Schweitzer's, and the Fairy cocoa. The beverage section is not a large one, but it contains such well-known companies as Stephen Smith & Co., Ltd., who have as novelties Kadcena (an Australian burgundy) and white Keystone burgundy; Coleman & Co., Ltd., with Wincarnis; A. Riddle & Co., showing Stower's lime-juice cordial; Beaufoy & Co., with vinegars, as well as wines; Cantrell & Cochrane, Ltd., who, besides their Belfast ginger-ale, are making Tana water prominent; Eduardo et Cie; and N. Paul & Co., an aerated-water firm established as far back as 1789. Zoedone, which was all the rage twenty years ago, is being exhibited by the Kops Brewery, and we noted a new uric-acid solvent, Alkuris water, which chemists may be asked about. Horlick's malted milk seems to be the only representative of infants' and invalid foods at the exhibition; the advertising matter which is being distributed should be good for trade. Messrs. G. Mason & Co., Ltd., proclaim the merits of "O.K." sauce, and Escoffier, Ltd., include sauces among their gastronomic delicacies. Messrs. E. & T. Pink, the jam firm, are telling those interested about "Forcetar," a substitute for cream of tartar.

POLISHES AND SOAPS.

Polishes for brass, furniture, boots, harness, stoves, knives, and floors are a feature of the exhibition. Raines & Co., Ltd., have a very smart exhibit of Globe polish, and are distributing samples freely. Messrs. W. B. Fordham & Sons, Ltd., show the Seal brand liquid metal polish. W. G. Nixey, in addition to the usual domestic polishes, exhibits several forms of graphite lubricants. The Chiswick Soap and Polish Co. have as specialties Buttercup metal polish and Cherry Blossom boot polish. Other metal polishes are Bluebell, Mepo, Kanda, and Duco, non-inflammability being a feature of the liquid varieties. Stone & Son have their furniture polish as the central line, Stephenson Bros., Ltd., also specialising in furniture cream. Of the many boot polishes mention may be made of Meltonian paste (E. Brown & Son), Cobra, Durbar, and Acme (W. Berry, Ltd.).

Soaps are exhibited by Armour & Co., Ltd., J. C. & J. Field, Ltd., Lever Bros., Ltd., Vinolia Co., Ltd., Maypole Soap Co., Ltd., and Sapon, Ltd. Armour's is a fine show, the Sylvan series of soap being particularly attractive—the wrappers are original designs, and the soap beautifully perfumed. Sapone Carrara is a milled white Castille soap which does not shrink or warp, and each cake is wrapped in a bath-glove. The Florafoam shaving-soap is in collapsible tubes and in the form of a jelly. Vinolia Co., Ltd., have a large exhibit, shared with Lever Bros., Ltd., and Hodgson & Simpson. The Vinolia goods, familiar to our readers, included a few caskets of perfume for Christmas trade. Ski soap-powder and Plantol soap are the novelties with Lever Bros., Ltd. Univers' carpet soap and cloth soap are being shown by F. Chivers & Co. Sapon is stated to consist of "pure oatmeal converted into soluble vegetable ammonia by a patented process," and to contain no soda or potash.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Messrs. W. T. Owbridge, Ltd., can be readily located by the 12 ft. balloon which is over their stand, another balloon was to have been liberated on Monday and allowed to float over London. This is one of the many methods which are being adopted for advertising Owbridge's Lung Tonic, plenty of cardboard games and amusement devices being available for distribution to customers. On the front of the stand there are photographs of a 40-ton consignment of honey received at the factory which will interest chemists. Messrs. C. Melin & Co. are showing their cap-

suling machine and the working of the Simplex system of airtight closing glass jars. Sanitas Co., Ltd., exhibit samples of most of the disinfectants they manufacture, and Pearson's Antiseptic Co., Ltd., are represented. Messrs. J. Defries & Son, Ltd., show Pasteur (Chamberland) filters and the Equifex disinfection appliances. Cattle foods and spices are exhibited by Joseph Thorley, Ltd., whilst Messrs. R. Hyde & Co. specialise in bird and poultry foods and medicines. Among the bird requirements we noted tincture of saffron put up in $\frac{1}{2}$ -oz. bottles and lung drops for birds. Messrs. Weston & Westall, Ltd., and the Salt Union, Ltd., exhibit many kinds of salt, including the Mermaid bath salt (readily soluble), and the Star brand table salt (which does not go damp or cake). Brown's fly coils are also being shown, and Messrs. Scott & Turner make a feature of Andrews' liver salt.

The various and numerous competitions held in conjunction with the exhibition are interesting, and some are novel, such as the secretaries' competition on the working of grocers' associations and the examination paper for assistants. The honey competitions have brought together some nice-looking samples of honey and beeswax. One of the two judges in this section is Mr. Walter F. Reid, the well-known technical chemist.

STAMP-TRADING SYSTEM.

What is described as a mass-meeting of grocers was held on Tuesday evening to discuss the system which has grown up of distributing bonus-stamps and prize-coupons with goods. The system has become general in the grocery trade, and is not unknown in the drug-trade. The following resolution was carried unanimously after it had been well discussed :

That, in the opinion of this meeting, gift systems, such as stamp-trading, coupon-advertising, and the like are most unsatisfactory, both to the public and the retail trade. The meeting earnestly recommends all organisations of traders, as well as manufacturers, to use every legitimate means of discouraging and discountenancing their continuance.

Business Changes.

Properly authenticated business notices (not being advertisements) are inserted in this section free of charge if promptly communicated to the Editor.

THE Timothy White Co., Ltd., have opened a new pharmacy in the Broadway, Eastney.

MR. ERNEST H. EARLE, chemist and druggist, is opening a business in King Edward Street, Hull.

MR. D. L. DAILY, chemist and druggist, late of Teddington, has purchased the business of Mr. F. R. Rump, chemist and druggist, at Midhurst.

THE entire stock of Mandalls, Ltd., chemists, Stockton-on-Tees, has been purchased by Milburns, Ltd., chemists, 133 High Street, Stockton-on-Tees.

MR. C. H. HARTLEY, of Bradford, has acquired the business at Wilsden, near Bradford, formerly belonging to Arthur Hoyle, chemist and druggist.

MR. L. A. MURRAY, formerly manager for Boots, Ltd., at Winchester branch, has opened business on his own account in City Road, Winchester, under the style of "Murrays, Ltd., Cash Chemists."

MR. D. H. OWLES, chemist and druggist, lately manager for Messrs. Holman, Ham & Co., at 74 High Street, Exeter, has purchased the business formerly carried on by Mr. A. Blackburn at 570 Moseley Road, Birmingham.

MR. J. R. CAVE, chemist and druggist, of Southport, has just removed his High Park branch in that town from 137 Bispham Road to 77 Wennington Road. The manager, as before, is Mr. W. H. Smith. Mr. Cave has not been slow to note the part of the neighbourhood which is developing, and has taken his business into the most fashionable and favourable point in High Park.

BELL-OIL.—Country vicars, looking for additions to their incomes, says a writer in the "Daily Chronicle," should advertise bell-oil as a remedy. It is one of the curious country antidotes to all manner of diseases, and in his autobiography Mr. Kegan Paul remembers the anointing of children with bell-oil as the antidote to typhus-fever. It is the rancid oil that is scraped from the clappers of the church bells.

Australian Trade.

THE following figures show the imports of drugs, chemicals, and allied goods into Australia in 1906. They are extracted from the official report by the Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics in Melbourne :

	Quantity	Value	U.K. Share
Acid—		£	£
Acetic gal.	9,597	2,534	1,963
Boric and salicylic ... cwt.	5,496	7,813	6,218
Muriatic, nitric and sulphuric "	519	950	716
Tartaric "	7,101	37,224	4,186
Other acids "	2,874	14,525	2,965
Aerated and mineral waters...	—	10,317	3,302
Soda—			
Acetate cwt.	8,231	7,495	1,896
Ash "	92,193	25,538	25,492
Bicarbonate and carbonate "	61,390	22,080	20,080
Caustic "	72,004	43,630	43,583
Crystals "	892	250	218
Nitrate "	70,764	38,239	1,610
Silicate "	19,516	5,263	5,241
Alum "	3,605	1,035	929
Ammon. carb. "	1,290	2,232	2,225
Arrowroot lb.	5,859	111	22
Brushes and combs, toilet ...	—	82,533	48,346
Calcium carbide ... cwt.	85,975	64,001	1,469
Caramel, etc. lb.	130,787	1,397	1,276
Drugs and chemicals—			
Bisulphites and sulphites of potassium, sodium, calcium, magnesium, foaming powders and liquids...	—	5,368	4,262
Potash cyanide lb.	5,847,554	226,612	193,102
Bacteriological products and serum "	—	3,268	1,802
Cream of tartar ... cwt.	30,727	120,560	3,765
Food preservatives "	—	1,353	1,337
Free drugs and chemicals...	—	198,846	132,053
Dyes "	—	50,732	16,404
Gelatine sheets... .. lb.	407,040	18,873	7,525
Glass—			
Seltzogenes and accessories			
Syphon bottles "	—	25,609	21,182
Bottles, empty (less than 5 dr.) doz.	271,254	3,805	1,159
Do., over 5 dr. and not exceeding 9 oz., containing goods not subject to <i>ad val.</i> duty doz.	352,136	—	258,399
Glycerin, crude lb.	20,250	284	—
Gums, dry, dextrine, sandarac, mastic ... cwt.	9,980	15,101	2,546
Honey lb.	2,618	27	—
Insecticides, sheep-washes, disinfectants, n.e.i....	—	52,534	39,844
Instruments, surgical, dental, etc. "	—	73,354	37,564
Lime-juice and other fruit-juices, syrups (non-spirituous) ... gal.	43,468	4,193	—
Liquorice, crude lb.	396,152	11,288	451
Do. other "	212,435	7,837	1,140
Malt-extract (non-spirituous) "	117,014	2,678	2,620
Medicines "	—	217,633	135,867
Castor oil gal.	380,293	45,373	1,206
Essential oils "	—	38,093	20,543
Linseed oil gal.	1,032,118	105,309	101,459
Olive oil "	28,746	6,506	263
Oilmen's stores, n.e.i....	—	70,324	37,055
Do, free, including infants' and invalids' food, special preparation of "	—	58,135	50,812
Opium—			
Smoking lb.	330	521	17
Medicinal "	641	692	514
Other "	73	63	60
Medical preparations containing "	1,275	1,192	1,076
Bismuth ore cwt.	17	14	—

	Quantity	Value	U.K. Share
		£	£
Copper sulphate ... cwt.	7,930	8,967	6,527
Toilet-paper	—	2,063	954
Perfumery	—	65,237	32,957
Photo dry-plates, etc. ...	—	35,936	30,921
Potash, crude pearl-ash and caustic potash ... cwt.	4,044	4,627	2,988
Quicksilver lb.	173,488	17,139	4,218
Saccharin	3,977	1,359	332
Saltp tre... .. cwt.	8,112	9,053	4,943
Sarsaparilla	4,914	5,504	193
Shellac	1,183	11,945	404
Soap, toilet lb.	891,117	65,840	26,616
Do, n.e.i.	1,147,486	13,642	13,307
Sparklets	—	3,804	3,804
Spirits—			
Collodion gal.	898	358	131
Methylated	105	13	11
Perfumes and bay rum	10,519	36,505	11,885
Essences, tinctures and extracts	37,480	48,463	25,309
Sponges	—	6,117	2,971
Sulphur cwt.	269,701	62,335	1,028
Turpentine gal.	314,630	61,868	2,004
Wax—			
Bees' lb.	13,725	787	404
Vegetable	80,021	2,681	966
Paraffin	6,363,946	76,345	150

London Chamber of Commerce.

A MEETING of the Chemical Trade Section was held at the offices on Monday, September 23. The Chairman of the section (Mr. John C. Umney) presided, others present including Messrs. H. Beecham (T. Beecham), A. Binnins (A. J. White, Ltd.), J. I. Bernard (Dublin), J. Alex. Brown (G. T. Congreve), E. Condy, A. H. Mitchell, and J. A. Kenningham (Condy & Mitchell, Ltd.), E. Glover (T. Beecham), J. Griffiths (Price's Patent Candle Co., Ltd.), Hugo Lorenz, T. A. Platt (Lincoln and Midland Drug Co.), B. W. Powell (Thomas Powell, Ltd.), J. R. South (Stedman & Co.), T. Tyrer (T. Tyrer & Co., Ltd.), and A. E. Warden (Burrroughs Wellcome & Co.). After the usual preliminary business, Mr. Thomas Tyrer made a lengthy statement as to the

RAILWAY CLASSIFICATION OF CARBOYS.

It appeared that according to the classification a carboy is a vessel of from 5 to 7 gallons, but a large number of goods dealt in and sent by manufacturing chemists and wholesale druggists are in carboys of the usual Continental size—viz., 10, 12, or 14 gal.—and these have hitherto been carried and tendered without demur. It now appears that the railway companies have become alarmed at certain small accidents which have occurred, and in consequence they have decided to strictly adhere to their classification, which is—

Drugs.—... Jars and glass or earthenware bottles or carboys only to be carried when protected by basketwork, and none exceeding 7 gals. in measure to be accepted for conveyance.

Representations had been made to the railway companies, Mr. Tyrer explained, but so far without avail, and in effect they agreed to recommend that no alteration be made in the present regulations. This decision Mr. Tyrer and others succeeded in getting postponed when it came before the managers, but any further representations would have to be made not later than October 3. Meanwhile he proposed that a 10 to 12 gal. vessel, securely packed for transit and double basketed for security, should be a recognised thing for inflammable liquids in Class "A" and Class "B." He suggested that the chairman and himself should draft a letter, revise the lists of inflammable liquids, pointing out what is to go in "A" and "B," and obtain the signatures of manufacturing chemists and several firms of wholesale druggists, and send it out as the opinion backed up by the

influence of the London Chamber of Commerce. This was agreed to. "For years," concluded Mr. Tyrer, "we have been sending out these carboys, and nobody raised the question until a few months ago. Something has happened, and they refer us to their own definition."

The Chairman then introduced the next subject on the agenda—viz., regulations affecting

PATENT MEDICINES IN AUSTRALIA.

Mr. Umney said that probably all present were familiar with the latest stage of this "unfortunate matter." It is now proposed, he said, to have a meeting on Friday, October 4, by which time they hoped to be in possession of further details in regard to the regulations. He hoped that that meeting would be fully attended, and perhaps by that time the majority of members would have made up their minds as to what course to pursue. As showing the attitude of the Labour section of the House of Representatives on the patent-medicine question, he read extracts from the official report of the debate in the Australian House of Representatives on July 24, in the course of which the action of this Chamber last year was pooh-poohed. This clearly showed, said the Chairman, what is in the minds of these "reformers," and the meeting had now to decide whether they should put themselves in communication with the Moderate party in Australia or whether it would be better to compromise by acting on the suggestion that the formulas of patent medicines should be lodged with the Medical Board in Australia and be approved of and admitted by them once and for all. Between now and the next meeting on October 4 the matter would have to be considered, and he (the Chairman) urged that everybody should be unanimous as to what views shall be taken.

Mr. Glover (T. Beecham) reiterated his objection to the lodging of formulas. The same question had been fought out in the United States, and it was decided, after much discussion, that it was undesirable to ask for trade secrets. The authorities merely gave the patent-medicine proprietors a list of articles which they required to be declared on the labels, and in return the proprietors had to furnish a guarantee in respect to their preparations whether or not they contain the articles objected to as scheduled under the Food and Drugs Act. In his case his firm had given a guarantee, and they had received a guarantee number which gave them permission to sell their goods in the United States. This he considered satisfactory, as the ingredients were not asked for. Manufacturers generally would be unwilling, and would not give up their formulas even to a Medical Board. The suggested regulations, he maintained, went quite beyond the scope of the Commerce Act. Manufacturers would be liable to lose their business *in toto* by the disclosure of formulas, and the effect would be that the whole of the Trade-marks Acts would be rendered useless. In the Magnolia Metal case in 1897 Lord Justice Rigby, sitting in the Court of Appeal, gave judgment to the effect "that the manufacturer cannot by any means entitle himself to a monopoly in the use, after the secret process has been discovered, of the name by which the manufactured article is exclusively known while the secret is undiscovered." Other instances to the same effect were the "Angostura Bitters" and "Yorkshire Relish" cases.

Mr. T. A. Platt (Lincoln and Midland Drug Co.) supported Mr. Glover's views in regard to the American method, which seemed to work well on the other side. He thought they should endeavour to meet the views of the Australian people as far as possible.

No other speaker rising, the Chairman, in formally adjourning the meeting, asked the proprietors of patent medicines to frame a list of suggestions with the view of submitting them to the Australian authorities. The report of the present meeting would be read by those interested, and they would have time to think it over by October 4.

The meeting then adjourned. (See also p. 514.)

POISONS ACT.—The "Australian Storekeepers' and Traders' Journal," writing of the annual convention, to be held in the first week in September, says: "The Sale of Poisons Act and the Pure Food Act, the latter particularly, received such attention from the Association as to secure for traders considerable relief from harsh and inequitable provisions."

Observations and Reflections.

By XRAYSER.

The Sheffield Protest

against the commercialisation of the Pharmaceutical and Chemical Society of that city is fragrant with a spirit which is now almost forgotten among us. Time was when the leading associations of chemists and druggists vied with each other in the production of scientific papers, or at least of papers on scientific topics. Many of these communications were a good way removed from the immediate interests of the audiences, who, however, suffered them—I am afraid the expression is an accurate one—patiently, in the gallant effort to fancy themselves “almost a profession.” In those days the introduction of trade subjects was not exactly forbidden, but was not encouraged. In several places—Liverpool and Edinburgh, for example—separate associations were created when the desire to talk shop developed; but it was when Mr. Glyn-Jones came along with his P.A.T.A. ideas that the old high-tone barriers were finally submerged. Latterly our Winter Sessions have become very shoppy indeed. When the question of breaking bulk of Beecham's Pills becomes a burning one we can judge how far we have gone in that direction. It is gratifying, therefore, to see one important Association anxious about its “best interests,” and we may fairly look forward to Sheffield this winter living strenuously up to “the objects it has always had in view”; unless it should prove that that insidious

Buying Section

has indeed burrowed too deeply into its vitality. As well as can be gathered from the report of the discussion at the opening meeting of this Society, it must be admitted, I am afraid, that the members were less concerned about Mr. Newsholme's ideals than about the possible consequences of their co-operative enterprise. But as the White Queen said to Alice, “It's a poor sort of memory that only works backwards.” It was the *C. & D.*, I believe, that first suggested that if twenty or more members of the Society associated in the Buying Section they ought to be registered under the Companies Acts, and this view, it appears, has since been confirmed. The point is an interesting one, and is not free from doubt. “Buckley” and “Palmer” are the principal authorities on company law, and, as is the usual experience in consulting law treatises, you can get whichever answer you prefer from them. There are leading cases pointing in both directions. For example: An Association was formed for the purpose of securing its subscribers from loss in carrying on a business for gain. That was held to come within the meaning of the section. Again, certain persons combined to invest money, and they chose trustees to act for them; this was held to be outside the scope of the Acts, and the opinion was expressed that even if it were not, so long as there were fewer than twenty trustees, the law was not infringed. Perhaps the nearest parallel to the Buying Section is the case of an association of persons formed to purchase an estate, make roads, and divide it into allotments. It was held that this was not a company which required to be registered. Moreover, what is the consequence of twenty or more persons trading as an unregistered association? No penalty is provided. The worst that can happen to them is that they could not recover debts due to them through the courts, and they could not be wound up judicially. It is possible that any member of the Association might be held responsible for debts incurred by the officers; but it is more likely that the liability would

vest in the individual who actually gave the order, for if the Association is an illegal one it is equivalent to no association at all.

Dr. Crawford Long's Discovery

of ether anæsthesia, which was recently dealt with in this page, is the subject of a letter in the “Lancet” from Dr. George Foy, of Dublin, who states that the “Commonwealth of Georgia” (which is new to me) is about to erect a monument 40 ft. high to commemorate that great event. No monument, however high, will make Dr. Long the discoverer of ether anæsthesia in any practical sense. Asiatics, and Europeans, too, had landed on the American Continent centuries before Columbus went there, but his title to the glory of the discovery is in no way diminished by that fact. Dr. Long was a credible witness, and it is likely he used ether in operations, as he said he did, more or less successfully a year or two before its value was publicly demonstrated by Morton and Jackson at Boston in 1845. But he never announced his observations until years after both ether and chloroform were in general use all over the world. Dr. Foy is proud to remember that “all concerned in the discovery of anæsthesia were Britons.” His “all” are Davy, Long, and Simpson. Long's grandfather, it appears, went from Ireland. This is too patriotic. The introduction of anæsthetics is an American glory entirely. It is due to Wells, Morton, Jackson, and Long, in undetermined proportion; but these were all Americans, even if some of their grandfathers had emigrated from one or other of the British Isles.

Jay Mack on Jacob Bell

calls for a word of remonstrance. It is true, though it is an iconoclastic way of stating the fact, that Mr. Bell was “a swell Londoner who inherited a fine business and cash from his father.” He occupied an enviable social position, and his talents won for him the esteem and friendship of some of the most eminent men of his generation. That, amid such circumstances, he devoted his best energies and contributed whole-hearted service to the class with which he was so honourably associated would entitle him to the lasting respect and gratitude of all British pharmacists, even if all his efforts had failed. “Jacob's dream was too ideal for working-class England,” says Jay Mack; and elsewhere he asserts that our present inflated idea of the chemist's position is due to him. The argument is elusive; but if it means that we are better without the assistance of men with ideals, with talents, and with money, and that we ought to modify our legislation to suit the condition of the least prosperous section of our community, then I trust Mr. Jay Mack will not command many disciples.

No Advertisements

of proprietary medicines, either in newspapers, pamphlets, or on labels, is to be permitted in Australia if Octavius Beale can have his way. A somewhat similar law comes into force in Germany on October 1. Would it not be simpler to prohibit the common people from learning to read if they cannot be trusted to exercise a little discretion when they can read? The classes which consider themselves educated, the officials, the professions, and the Octavius Beales, have a great idea of protecting us, the proletariat, from the consequences of our assumed lack of judgment. We are to accept all they tell us with gratitude, but it will not do to leave us to the tender mercies of the advertising community. Why do they not also prohibit the milliners and jewellers from tempting us by their shop windows? There may be a very small proportion of proprietary medicines which are dangerous; there are some which may be called criminal. It would not be impossible to stop the sale of these without prejudice to the immense majority which are useful. “Trickery, treachery, and fraud” are legal offences, and when they can be proved the law is strong enough to deal with them. But no reason except that of the silversmiths of Ephesus has been shown why people should not be allowed to refer to their paper to find something for their corns, their coughs, their toothaches, or their disordered livers, as well as for things to eat and drink and wear.

"Sanitas Disinfecting Fluid,"
 "Sanitas Crude Disinfecting Fluid,"
 "Sanitas Special Fluid,"
 "Sanitas Disinfecting Oil,"
 "Sanitas Okol Fluid,"
 "Sanitas Bactox Fluid,"
 "Sanitas Creocide Fluid,"
 "Sanitas Soldis Fluid,"
 "Sanitas Pinos Fluid,"
 "Sanitas Sulphur Fumigating Candles,"
 "Sanitas Sulphugators,"
 "Sanitas Formic Sulphugators,"
 "Sanitas Formic Lamps,"
 "Sanitas Formic Fumigators,"
 "Sanitas Drain Testers,"
 "Sanitas Floor Polish,"
 Sheep Dips, Weed Killer,
 "Sulphume," and "Burnet's Smoke Tests,"
 Patent Preserved Peroxide of Hydrogen,
 Carbolic Fluids, Powders, and Soaps,

"Sanitas" Pamphlet and "How to Disinfect" Book sent free.

THE "SANITAS" CO., LTD., LONDON, E.

JEWSBURY & BROWN'S MINERAL WATERS.

Ardwick Green, Manchester.

FLETCHERS' HYDROBROMATES.

The titles "Syr. Hydrobrom." and "Syr. Hydrobrom. c Strychnia" were originated by us in the year 1879 and can only be legitimately applied to FLETCHERS' HYDROBROMATES. Legal proceedings will be instituted against any firm or person dispensing or offering for sale fraudulent imitations of FLETCHERS' SYRUPS.

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Editorial Comments.

"Boots v. Robinson."

It might have gone down in history just like that—a mirror of the plaintiffs rather than a reflection of the defendant—had not the latter been fully named and described by all the newspapers up to the "Times" (which used "leads" in its report) as "Mr. Richard Atkinson Robinson, late President of the Pharmaceutical Society, trading as W. Walter Malden, and Malden & Co., chemists, 195 Brompton Road." There is irony even in the liberality of type which excluded abbreviation. To those who in anticipation had passed the comic phase of the action the chuckling humour of others who learnt of the event for the first time on Tuesday morning seemed out of place. But there was no hiding the broad smile. Englishmen dearly love a fight, and are not above admiration of spirited retaliation from opponents. The defendants of a month ago might have played the retaliation game with emissaries from each of the three or four hundred branches which they boast, but there would have been little fun in that, while the legal righteousness would have been doubtful and the publicity indifferent. It was a master stroke of wit which selected for the encounter a chemist who had been the antagonist of the plaintiffs before State Departments, within the lobbies of the Houses of Parliament, and in the Public Eye. What humour there is in the spectacle lies in Boots, Ltd., seeking the aid of a legal tribunal to enforce the provisions of the Pharmacy Act, and in the ease with which they succeeded.

All else in the event is bare of humour. The atmosphere of the court was eloquent of the gravity of the case. It was not to the pharmaceutical part of the spectators "a prosecution . . . to show the absurdity of the persecution to which chemists are subject" in selling a medicine which is in general demand, but a trial of the principle of that personal responsibility which we chemists regard as the essence of our existence. On one side we had the chemist-company who are the leading opponents of the principle—and who allege that a corporate body is as good as a personal head. On the other was one of our leaders—a protagonist whose advocacy of the personal principle is national in importance. Yet it was admitted that his offence was due to the absence of his personality in the libelled transactions. Moreover, the eminent counsel for the plaintiffs (who, by the way, is counsel to the Treasury) impressed upon the Court that the defendant's name did not appear in connection with the business. These damning facts will remain when all that was said by defendant's counsel, from the depths of personal esteem, in mitigation of the offence, and what might still be said about the legal difficulty we last week expressed in regard to the charge, have been forgotten. We have no desire to anticipate evil, but, judging from the political past, we have little doubt that the facts elicited will some day be used against the interests of the whole body of personal chemists, which is the serious side to Monday's proceedings.

G. S. MUMFORD, FARRINGTON RD., LONDON, E.C.

No. 1 Finest Pure CRUSHED LINSEED	19/ cwt.	Finest Pure STARCH POWDER	22/ cwt.
No. 2 Pure CRUSHED LINSEED	18/ cwt.	No. 1 Finest Light Pure PRECIPITATED CHALK	25/ cwt.
Best Cleaned LINSEED (TEA)	18/ cwt.	EPSOM SALTS, E.S.S. Purified, Clean, and Dry	9/ cwt.
No. 1 Finest Pure FULLER'S EARTH (Light Colour)	15/ cwt.	Finest Levigated "WHITE EARTH" (Toilet purposes)	18/ cwt.
Finest Compound LIQUORICE POWDER	7/ & 10/ lb.	Finest Pure TOILET OATMEAL, SPECIAL	32/ cwt.
Finest Pure LIQUORICE JUICE	10/ lb.	Finest ARROWROOT	1/ lb.

2½ per cent. Discount if Cash with Order.

* CARRIAGE PAID to Railway Stations within 200 miles of London (or allowance made for distances beyond) on a total weight of 112 lbs. and upwards of above articles. Smaller parcels delivered free on rail London at above prices.

RANKIN'S OINTMENT.

P.A.T.A., 3d., 6d., and 1s.

The Chemists' Ointment.

The only Effective Ointment.

The Ointment with 30 years' reputation.

IS A PART 2 POISON,

And may NOT be sold by unqualified dealers.

Liberal supply of advertising matter on request from

RANKIN & CO., PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS,
KILMARNOCK, N.B.

The immediate interest of the case to all who are engaged in retail pharmacy is the instruction which it conveys in regard to the sale of preparations of strychnine. While there is small question that the intention of the Legislature was to treat compounds of scheduled poisons which are in themselves harmless as outside the provisions of Section 17, authorities appear to be agreed that this intention is not conveyed in the wording of the Act, and there is no option to sellers but to treat all compounds as if they were the poison itself. We need not quote the judicial utterances on the doubtful aspects of this question now, for there is still, we hope, a prospect of getting a High Court decision upon the interpretation of Part 1 of the schedule. Mean-time chemists must abide by case law and treat Easton's syrup and all other preparations actually made with the alkaloid strychnine as Part 1 poisons. This extension of an existing practice may involve some bother at first, but it should ultimately work out to the advantage of all who are legally qualified to retail poisons.

The Australian Tariff.

THE reception in this country of the proposed new tariff for the Australian Commonwealth, and the concern which has been expressed about its influence on export trade, are almost a re-echo of what is going on in Australia itself, but there personal interests give a piquancy to approvals and protests which we lack here. It should, however, be noted that the rates which have been quoted on two occasions are provisional. They were, like any change of duties in this country, imposed as soon as they were submitted, but their permanency is subject to the approval of the Australian Parliament. There is a pronounced opinion out there that the tariff proposals are a mere political move to keep the Government alive, but that is of slight importance here. Sir William Lyne, in his new office of Treasurer, has charge of the matter, and appears to be succeeding wonderfully well with it. Apart from any alterations which may be made in the rates as a result of Parliamentary order and industrial action, some items appear to be pure errors. For example, in the old tariff medical preparations containing opium paid "30s. per lb. of opium contained therein, when not dutiable at a higher rate under the heading of medicine" (which was 25 per cent. *ad val.*). There are now two entries for opium in the place of the above, viz. :

Opium, for use as medicine only, and not capable of being used for smoking-purposes ... per lb. 30s.
Medicinal preparations containing opium per lb 30s.

It will be seen that the *pro rata* condition has been omitted—we can scarcely say "removed," for the most violent protectionist would not dream of putting a duty of 30s. per lb. on paregoric. One of the most notable changes is the duty on bottles. Since February 21, 1902, bottles have paid 20 per cent. *ad val.*, those under 5 dr. capacity being free, and wine and beer bottles 10 per cent. Bottles between 5 dr. and 9 oz. containing anything not dutiable paid 2d. per dozen. The rates now imposed are as follows :

Empty bottles, 1 dr. to 10 oz., 2s. per cubic foot (U.K. make, 1s. 9d.)
" " over 10 oz., 1s. 1d. per cubic foot (U.K. make, 1s.)
" wine and aerated-water bottles, 10d. per cubic foot (U.K. make, 9d.)
Bottles, irrespective of their contents, up to 2 oz., 1s. 1d. per doz. (U.K., 1s.)
" over 2 oz., 10d. per doz. (U.K., 9d.)

We are able to print elsewhere in this issue the amounts of the Australian purchases of goods in the trade we represent, and the statistics serve to show exactly the

nature of the business done and who will be chiefly affected by the new rates of duty. Mr. F. W. Grimwade, from whom we quoted last week, and who is interested in bottle-making, confesses that this additional protection which the rates give to internal industry is compensated by the increased cost of the various kinds of glassware used in medicine and pharmacy which is not made in Australia. In this matter of bottles we find that Germany will be the chief sufferer, as out of 271,254 dozen imported (not exceeding 5 dr.), 168,100 dozen were shipped by that country, the United Kingdom only sending 70,100 dozen. Of bottles between 5 dr. and 9 oz. containing goods not subject to *ad val.* duty, 352,136 dozen were shipped, of which 268,251 dozen were supplied by the Mother Country, showing that the new rate will be hardest on bottled British goods. The perfume trade is also interested in this item. We observe that Mr. Colenso Blogg, a perfume manufacturer, has given his views to the "Argus," and incidentally he submitted the following classification of the materials used in his industry :—

Producible in Australia.

					Old Duty	New Duty
					Per cent.	Per cent.
Labels	...	...	...	...	25	35
Boxes	...	...	...	...	2½	35

Not Producible in Australia.

					Old Duty	New Duty
					Per cent.	Per cent.
Perfumery bottles, under 5 dr.	...	...	...	...	Free	35
Kidskins	...	...	...	...	15	30
Essential oils	...	...	...	...	Free	20
Silk ribbon	...	...	...	...	15	20
Chenille	...	...	...	...	15	20
Perfumed oils and fats	...	...	...	...	Free	20

Mr. Blogg added that the 1s. and 1s. 1d. per dozen duty on bottles under 2 oz. capacity, filled with perfume, saves the situation for him. If that is so, the 5 per cent. preference to British goods is better than it looks, and it behoves manufacturers to look well into the import trade done by Australia, and see how far this preference margin will enable them to get more trade.

Indian Cutch.

THE "Agricultural Ledger" issued by the Reporter on Economic Products to the Government of India makes its appearance at intervals during the year, and, like the householder, brings forth treasures new and old. We are not always able to pass on these treasures to our readers, since they often deal with subjects not germane to pharmacy. In a recent issue Mr. David Hooper, of the Industrial Museum, Calcutta, discusses the composition and trade forms of Indian cutch, or black catechu. He first deals with the distribution of the cutch-tree in India and the chief trade centres; then describes the trade varieties and gives full analytical tables of the composition of a large number of authenticated samples. In the East the trade in cutch is associated with that in pale catechu, or gambier, and Mr. Hooper naturally refers to the latter, showing by trade statistics how it is gradually replacing black catechu in medicine and the arts. Cutch is prepared from the wood of the khair-tree, *Acacia Catechu*, and two other trees, named *A. catechuoides* and *A. Sundra*. These were regarded as separate species by Dr. Roxburgh, but

Colonel Prain has, after a careful examination, recognised them as varieties of one species. *A. Catechu* is the most northern form, found in Kashmir and the United Provinces; *A. catechuoides* is met with in Bengal, Assam, and Burma; and *A. Sundra* belongs to Bombay and Madras. Cutch-manufacture is carried on during the hot, dry weather from November to March, and a special class of men, called khairas, kathodias, or kudubis, according to the district, are regularly engaged in the industry. The trade is widely distributed in India, as the tree is very common, but the chief centres of the industry are Burma, Kumaon in Northern India, Patna in Bengal, and North and South Kanara, situated respectively in the Bombay and Madras Presidencies. In these centres cutch has been manufactured from very early times. The heartwood of the tree is always used, and the quality is usually judged from the presence or absence of naturally crystalline catechin, called kersal or ugzi. The wood is reduced to shavings or chips and boiled with water, and the extract concentrated in earthenware pots heated over fires. The soft extract is finally shaped into squares or balls or large masses, according to the custom adopted in the district. The yield of cutch is from 11 to 13 per cent. of the heartwood. There are numerous varieties of cutch in India, which are enumerated in the paper, but the Pegu variety is the one chiefly exported to the United Kingdom and the United States. In the Benares district "curd and butter cutch" is almost exclusively used; among the poorer classes *tela*, or black cutch, is consumed; and in Calcutta a soft cutch of a reddish colour is sold: it is called salpatawala, because of the sal-leaves it is wrapped in, and invariably contains a certain proportion of red earth. Over sixty samples of the cutches described in the paper have been submitted to chemical examination, and the results divide all the samples into three classes. The first is the Burma or Pegu cutch, containing about 45 per cent. of tannin and 5 per cent. of catechin. The second class comprises the Janakpuri cutch of Bengal and samples from Surat and the Central Provinces; these yield from 30 to 40 per cent. of tannin and about 15 per cent. of catechin. The third class of samples comes from Kumaon and the United Provinces, and is characterised by a large proportion of catechin—30 and 40 per cent. The tanning-matter was estimated by the hide-powder method, and a peculiar fact noticed by the author is that while catechin is not precipitated by gelatin, it is absorbed by the surface of hide. The figures for the "tannin" do not therefore refer to pure tannin, but include in many cases some of the catechin. For example, a sample of Oudh cutch, from which the soluble tannin ingredient was removed and therefore consisting of catechin, afforded as much as 34.8 per cent. of tannin by hide-powder. It is evident that while much light has been thrown on the composition of cutch, the last word has not been spoken on the leather-forming capabilities of catechin. In regard to the adulteration of cutch, Mr. Hooper reports a large amount of mineral matter in a few specimens, the Indian being worse than the Burmese. A very simple test for the purity of catechu is the solubility in 90-per-cent. alcohol. This test was applied to all the specimens, and it was found that the average percentage of the dried alcoholic extract was 70, some fair samples of cutch yielded between 60 and 70 per cent., while those of undoubted inferiority contained less than 50 per cent. In the light of these results it is clear that the limitation of the Indian and Colonial Addendum to the British Pharmacopœia—viz., 80 per cent. of extract—is too high, and that this figure might be altered to "between 60 and 70 per cent." There is a great chemical resemblance between cube gambier and the Kumaon and

Janakpuri cutches of Northern India. The catechins separated from the *Acacia Catechu* and *Uncaria Gambier* have been observed by A. G. Perkin to exhibit certain differences, but for practical purposes in the arts and medicine they are used for similar objects. The United States Pharmacopœia has adopted pale or cube gambier in preference to the product of *Acacia Catechu*, which is now rarely found in the American market, showing an entire change of opinion regarding black cutch. Recent statistics also show the much larger trade done in gambier than in cutch. The reasons for this are not far to seek. The khair-tree occupies reserved areas under the Forest Department in two or three centres in India, and the manufacture is restricted, owing to the limited number of trees available for felling. On the other hand, gambier is obtained from a crop the cultivation of which can be readily extended as the demand for the manufactured article increases, and the uniformity of composition and greater outturn of the product appeal favourably to purchasers.

Did the Council Refuse?

An impression appears to have been conveyed by the remarks of Mr. R. D. Muir, counsel for Boots, Ltd., in the case against Mr. R. A. Robinson, that the Pharmaceutical Council had declined to proceed against Mr. Robinson on the information obtained by Boots, Ltd. The impression is, we should think, quite wrong. The case against Boots, Ltd., was heard on August 21, and the information they had about Mr. Robinson was intended to be used in the defence, but Mr. Glyn-Jones, on behalf of the Society, objected. The Magistrate sustained the objection. Since then there has been no opportunity for the Pharmaceutical Council to consider the information, even if it had been conveyed, for there is no meeting in September. Besides, we have the best reasons for saying that Boots, Ltd., have simply used the right of prosecuting under Section 17 which belongs to anybody. The Pharmaceutical Society alone have the power to prosecute under Section 15, and until recent years they declined to prosecute under Section 17. To their departure from the established custom the Council owes the duty of having to take proceedings against Boots, Ltd., last month in regard to the sale of Easton's syrup tabloids without entering the sale in the poisons-book. It was never intended that the Pharmaceutical Council should be the catspaw of the police, coroners, and Government departments, but that is what it is being forced to be, and the onus is inconsistent with its duties as an educational and examining body, and as a society of persons whom it may any day be required to prosecute.

Patents for Australia.

The "Sydney Bulletin" states that the Australian Government is to demand the formulæ of proprietary medicines to be placed on the labels, but nothing is known of this at the Commonwealth offices in London. The fact is there can be no more done in that direction until fresh legal powers are obtained by the Government. As explained in our issue of September 7, the Commerce Act was found insufficient to cover even the regulation regarding alcohol and narcotics which Sir William Lyne drafted last year, and the small addition which he made to it on July 24 in order to bring it within the law simply makes it an optional condition. There is a big step between that and the demand for disclosure of formulæ, but at present all this is "talk." In the meantime the Chemical Section of the London Chamber of Commerce has held a preliminary meeting this week to discuss the matter (see p. 505), but in the absence of anything more definite than the Australian debate of July 24, the meeting was adjourned until Friday, October 4.

Scotch Vital Statistics.

Scotland has not usually the reputation of being "slow" in matters of moment, but it does seem rather late in the day to issue particulars of the births, marriages, and deaths in that grim, grey country during 1905 in the end of 1907. Even the plethoric Sassenach can do better than that, and there are not so many people in Scotland as there are in England either. From the detailed annual report of the Registrar-General just issued we gather that the birth-rate as well as the death-rate in Scotland in 1905 were the lowest on record. There was likewise a slump in the marriage rate, which was the lowest since 1894. With the vagaries of the nuptial or natal statistics we are not particularly concerned, but the mortality returns are worthy of passing note. The death-rate (15.94 per thousand) was the lowest yet recorded. The average age at death of all persons dying in Scotland during 1905 was 36.3—of males 34.3 and of females 38.9, so that the women are longer-lived than the men. No fewer than twenty-one centenarians died during the year—seven men and fourteen women. The oldest was a woman of 106, the next a crofter of 104, then two women and one man of 103 and a woman of 102. "Diseases of the circulatory system" caused the greatest number of deaths (12,173). Deaths from small-pox numbered four, two being vaccinated and two unvaccinated. There were 2,919 violent deaths: 2,617 were accidental, 305 suicidal, twenty-six homicidal, and one penal. "Poisons and poisonous vapours" caused 113 deaths—eighty-six by accident and twenty-seven by design. Among the accidental deaths from poisons there were thirteen from laudanum, seventeen from chloroform, six from carbolic acid, seven from coal-gas, seven from opium, five from alcohol, three from oxalic acid, two each from strychnine, salt of sorrel, ammonia, phosphorus, carbonic-acid gas, and liniments containing belladonna, and one each from camphorated oil, ethyl chloride, carbon monoxide, belladonna, bichloride of mercury, rectified spirit, and *laburnum vulgare*. Of the suicidal poisonings six were by carbolic acid, six by laudanum or opium, four by prussic acid, two by hydrochloric acid, and one each by potassium bichromate, coal-gas, potassium cyanide, A.B.C. liniment, and strychnine. Of the total it will be seen, therefore, that only sixty-three were caused by poisons in which chemists deal, and it speaks well for the care displayed in carrying out the provisions of the Pharmacy Act by our Scotch confrères.

The Call of the Bottle.

Peter Hughes, a previously convicted thief, was sentenced to sixty days' imprisonment at Ayr yesterday for stealing a feeding-bottle from a chemist's shop.—*Newspaper Par.*

PETER, when a little child,
Sucked the bottle, fancy-free,
And his waking hours beguiled
Trying to pull the "titty" free.

Peter, grown to man's estate,
Sucked a bottle—different kind,
Sucked it off at furious rate,
Till his legs would not unwind.

Thus the bottle caused his fall,
Ruled him like an iron rod.
Then he "pinched"; and last of all,
Found himself laid up in "quod."

Once more free, poor Peter saw,
Beckoning through the window-pane,
Childhood's bottle, grabbed it; Ah!
He fain would be a child again.

Pure Food and Drug Law.

The National Food and Drugs Act, which came into force in the United States on January 1, has given rise to many difficulties between British and American firms. Recently

we have heard of the rejection of several consignments of crude drugs as not being up to standard, or on the ground that they are wormy or unsound. Such goods, when returned to this country, bear an ordinary luggage label on which is written "Rejected by . . ." in large red-ink characters. Some idea of the hardships involved in the new law may be gathered from the following extract from a letter received by a London firm of exporters from their principals:

. . . The Government exacts of every importer that he shall hold the entire parcel intact for two weeks pending their examination, and if the importer fails to return the goods if requested, he forfeits his bond in double the amount of the invoice value, and is liable to prosecution besides. The Government can reopen any inquiry, we think, within two years, and if the importer cannot show a "clean bill" he will then be dealt with under "re-liquidation" as prescribed by law. The law is very unsatisfactory, and inflicts many unexpected hardships. The Government will not commit itself in advance on any particular inquiry, but treats each shipment with a liberal amount of fairness and consideration, and if upon examination the article or quality is found to be "not up to standard," the shipment is ordered to be returned to port of shipment. The authorities will, however, not state what the "standard" is, so that one might govern oneself accordingly. We just had a shipment from — rejected, although the sellers guarantee the quality to be absolutely pure—still the Government differs, and the goods must go back.

Chemists in Canada.

One of our subscribers, who is anxious to go out to Winnipeg, has recently communicated with the Secretary of the Pharmaceutical Society of Manitoba in regard to registration there, and is surprised to learn that the Minor examination certificate does not entitle him to start in business there. The Registrar of the Association has written to him as follows:

Replying to yours of the 24th ultimo, as a member of the Pharmaceutical Association of Great Britain you may register in this province upon passing the Major examination of this Association. There will be an examination held in December 1907 and one in May 1908. In the meantime should you desire you may become registered in the capacity of a certified clerk without examination, which would entitle you to fill any position other than owning or managing a business. The fee for registration as clerk is \$5.00, or for the Major examination \$15.00.

As we have occasional inquiries on this matter, we may state that the Manitoba conditions are followed throughout the whole of the Dominion of Canada, except that in Quebec and Ontario attendance at classes of the College of Pharmacy for a year is also required. Canadian pharmaceutical authorities quite appreciate the fact that they are singular among the British possessions in refusing to recognise the pharmaceutical qualifications of Great Britain and Ireland, but they have promised to recognise these as soon as we on this side recognise their diplomas. It is understood that the Pharmacy Acts of Great Britain do not enable the Pharmaceutical Society to institute reciprocity. It is curious, nevertheless, that the Society has for many years accepted for registration as students the certificates of other examining bodies, and if it be legal to recognise a part one wonders why recognition of the whole would be illegal.

Carbon Tetrachloride as a Hair-wash.

It may be remembered that Dr. H. C. Colman wrote to the "Lancet" last June (see *C. & D.*, June 29, p. 970) in regard to the danger of carbon tetrachloride when used as a dry shampoo, a patient of his having become unconscious through inhaling the vapour during a shampoo. Emeritus-Professor John G. McKendrick communicates a letter to the "British Medical Journal," September 21, p. 776, on the same subject. It is written by a lady of his acquaintance in Glasgow, who tells of a friend of her own who went to a hairdresser there, and, while getting a dry shampoo, was overpowered by the fumes of the lotion. The hair-

dresser afterwards assured the lady that the lotion is one regularly used for ladies' hair, and that they rather like it—indeed, they buy it to use at home. Our contemporary points the moral—namely, that this may be the beginning of another drug habit which might bring about the ruin (physical, moral, and mental) of the victims.

Taxing Non-Alcoholic Liquors.

Proposals have been made from time to time to impose a tax on aerated waters, and successive Chancellors of the Exchequer have very wisely, we consider, refused to adopt such suggestions, probably because the experience of the Revenue Department a century ago in regard to the duty on soda water was not exhilarating. It seems to us that a few lessons on the principles of taxation might be given to people who propose new taxes on this thing and that. These remarks are suggested by a short article in the "Revenue Review" on the subject, in the course of which our contemporary says:

If we tax British mineral waters, as we must do if there is a tax imposed on aerated waters, a tax must also be imposed on imported mineral waters. As the case stands at present, chemists complain largely of the absence of a tax on imported mineral waters. If the water is a *natural* water no medicine stamp-duty is necessary, but if a practically similar water is chemically made up under a proprietary right the Medicine Stamp Act at once comes into force—that is, of course, if the water is not aerated and is held out as a cure for bodily ailments. *Natural* mineral waters are advertised as cures for various diseases, and doctors, instead of troubling themselves with prescriptions which were formerly made up by druggists, now recommend one or other of those imported waters. Very often the question arises whether these "natural" waters are *natural* or *artificial*. A case was lately decided in Germany, where it was considered by the Court that the technical process used in perfecting the "natural" water turned it into an "artificial" product. The United States Customs authorities are also in doubt as to whether certain waters are natural or artificial. They are in such doubt that they left the question open, but if it were ever decided that the waters were artificial, the companies producing them should pay the back differential duties. If a tax is levied on home-produced aerated or mineral waters, a tax on all imported waters should be collected by the Customs Service.

In case the Chancellor of the Exchequer proposed to introduce a tax on aerated waters, there should be an *Excise right of inspection established over all aerated and mineral water factories, and over herb-beer, ginger-beer, and ginger-wine factories*. If the tax were not collected by direct control at present, it may soon be profitable to do so. Taxation of any article tends towards the concentration of production—e.g., beer—and even if an indirect imposition of the tax could not be carried through at once, an increased knowledge of the methods and machinery would be valuable when the question of an indirect tax became feasible. Twenty years ago aerated-water manufacture was not what it is to-day, and ten years hence the production of non-alcoholic drinks will have increased.

We must confess that we have never heard of any complaint made by chemists about natural mineral waters not being taxed. The writer of the above is under the erroneous impression that artificial mineral waters are taxable. The quotation is chiefly of interest as indicating an Inland Revenue view on the taxation of aerated waters. It may be that during the next ten years the revenue from alcoholic beverages will be so reduced that some compensation must be sought for. Is the Revenue eye being turned on aerated waters? If so, a better case than exists at present must be made out for it. The whole tendency of modern taxation is to get away from taxes on foods, and aerated beverages must be reckoned as such.

The Beginnings of Pharmacy in America.

Mr. M. I. Wilbert contributes to the "American Journal of Pharmacy" for September an interesting article so entitled. He goes back three centuries, to the foundation of the first English settlement in North America, but finds no mention of anyone who could properly be called a pharmacist until towards the end of the seventeenth cen-

tury, when Giles Firmin, an apothecary, settled in Massachusetts colony and practised medicine. The fact that he soon desired to study divinity indicates that religion was then more in request than physic. Until well on in the eighteenth century the apothecaries' shops of the American colonies were the dispensaries of medical practitioners. Benjamin Franklin, when clerk of the Board of Trustees of the Pennsylvania Hospital, wrote an account of that hospital, and told how, in December 1752, the management procured an assortment of drugs from London and opened an apothecary's shop in the hospital, also appointing an apothecary, one Jonathan Roberts. He was succeeded on May 19, 1755, by John Morgan, who, however, only served for a year, as he came to Europe to complete his studies as a medical man. When he returned to Philadelphia he was accompanied by Mr. Leighton, an accomplished apothecary, who had been educated in England, and who took with him a large assortment of medicines which were chiefly obtained from Silvanus and Timothy Bevan, in London. We may remark here that the Bevans were apothecaries and the founders of the business of Allen & Hanburys, Plough Court. Silvanus Bevan was in business in Queen Street, Cheapside, but he probably succeeded some apothecary who had been in business before him in the seventeenth century; at any rate Silvanus Bevan was in business in 1715. His brother was admitted an apothecary in 1731, and became his partner. They removed in 1735 to Plough Court. Mr. Wilbert states that Mr. Leighton opened his prescription pharmacy in Philadelphia, but there is no further record of him, and it is probable that he did not continue long in business. Philadelphia physicians did not take kindly to Dr. Morgan's practice of writing prescriptions; the fact that he had the best and most remunerative practice in the city may have accounted for that. It was in connection with the army that pharmacy especially developed in America. The earliest pharmacists were associated with it. Towards the end of the eighteenth century Dr. William Brown, author of the first Pharmacopœia published in the United States, was head of the military hospital at Lititz. He was a M.D. of Edinburgh. His Pharmacopœia was for the use of the military. The first American dispensatory was published in 1806. It was by Dr. Cox, and was admittedly a modification of Duncan's "Edinburgh Dispensatory." It is curious that dispensatories have grown in popularity in the United States and are still popular, while they have practically become extinct in this country. Mr. Wilbert's article is prefaced by a reproduction of the first diploma awarded by the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy. It is dated November 28, 1826.

Information Wanted.

Inquiries for the names and addresses of manufacturers, or other trade information, not traceable by reference to the advertisement-pages of "The Chemist and Druggist" and the "C. & D. Diary," or not filed in our private register, are inserted here free of charge. Postcard or other replies to any of the subjoined inquiries (addressed to the Editor "The Chemist and Druggist," 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C.) will be esteemed.

230/56. What is saccharated liquor bismuth?

229/47. Where can Scheerer's hand centrifuges be obtained?

229/74. Who are the makers of "Edwards' Instant Head-ache-cure"?

234/41. Makers of Cockburn's patent india-rubber hot-water bottles.

229/33. Where can Bell's tongue syrup (probably an American proprietary) be obtained?

Winter Session of Chemists' Associations.

Northampton Chemists' Association.

A MEETING was held on Friday, September 20, Mr. A. Amitt (President) in the chair. There were also present Mr. F. Cowdery (Hon. Secretary), Mr. G. Ingle, Mr. J. Flinton Harris, Mr. W. Lucas, Mr. W. D. Mayger, Mr. W. McKinnell, and Mr. Donald McKinnell.

Mr. D. McKinnell was nominated as Divisional Secretary. A cordial vote of thanks to Dr. Beatty, the retiring officer of health of the borough, for his uniform kindness and consideration towards the chemists of the town was passed on a motion from the chair.

Messrs. Burroughs Wellcome & Co.'s offer of a copy of Remington's "Pharmacy" for competition among the juniors was considered. The President said he could not advise acceptance, as he failed to see how the suggested competition could be worked. The Hon. Secretary was instructed to write to the firm to this effect and thanking them.

Chemists' Assistants' Association.

THE following is the programme of this Association from October to the end of the year :

- Oct. 10. Inaugural address, by the President (Mr. W. G. Northey).
- „ 17. Musical and social evening.
- „ 24. Short papers.
- „ 31. Annual reunion, Frascati Restaurant.
- Nov. 7. Paper.
- „ 14. Paper, "Agricultural Chemistry," by Mr. Harold Deane, B.Sc., A.I.C.
- „ 21. Paper, "Poisons," by Mr. H. C. T. Gardner, F.C.S.
- „ 28. Paper, "Successful Advertising," by Mr. E. T. Neathercoat, Ph.C.
- Dec. 5. Dance.
- „ 12. Lantern-lecture, "Continental Cities," by Mr. F. Goldby, Ph.C.
- „ 19. Musical and social evening.

Aberdeen Pharmaceutical Association.

A MEETING was held in Robert Gordon's College on September 20, Mr. James Spence (President) in the chair. The recent action of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society *re* the proposed new by-laws was discussed. It was felt by some that the Council acted somewhat hastily in pushing through these by-laws, but the majority favoured the alterations, supported the Council in its action, and were of opinion that the new by-laws are the outcome of a genuine endeavour on the part of the Council to improve and make more workable by-laws which had been proved to be cumbersome, and were often vexatious in their application. A few dissented from this finding of the meeting.

Keighley Chemists' Association.

A MEETING was held at the Devonshire Hotel, Keighley, on Thursday evening, September 19, when the resignation of Mr. Kershaw of the office of President was accepted. The following officers were elected : President, Mr. A. S. Dean ; Vice-President, Mr. W. Ecroyd ; member of the Committee, Mr. W. Fowlds. On Tuesday afternoon, September 24, the members made a trip to Morecambe, where a very enjoyable time was spent. An excellent tea was provided at the Elms Hotel.

Cardiff Pharmaceutical Association.

THE opening meeting of the session was held at the Angel Hotel, Cardiff, on Wednesday. Mr. R. Mumford presided.

LOCAL ORGANISATION.

The Pharmaceutical Society's proposal to group the eighty chemists' associations in suitable centres was submitted by the President, who said they were asked to send a delegate to a conference to be held next month to consider the scheme.

Mr. A. J. Bellamy thought that upon the meagre information supplied to them they could hardly decide in favour of a scheme of local organisation such as was suggested.

At present there are only two objects upon which they wished the proposed conference to pass an opinion—first, as to the augmentation of the existing organisation of divisional secretaries, which to his mind is quite sufficient for the purpose in view; and secondly, as to the steps it is desirable to take for the improvement of trade. With all deference to the Pharmaceutical Society he did not think they were the body to be placed at the head of trade organisations. If they were put into that position they might prejudice their claim to be recognised as the representatives of the people on the poison laws, which were framed not to create a monopoly for the chemists, but for the public good. If they were to attend the proposed conference and say ditto to all that the Society advanced, the Association would cease to be a force in matters pharmaceutical.

Mr. A. Hagon said the Organisation Committee in the scheme submitted thought to render a great service to the trade. They proposed to gather together, as it were, the threads at present scattered throughout the country. Chemists, he said, are hardly in touch with one another, but if this scheme were adopted both members of the Society and members of the Associations would be brought in close contact with each other. Their meetings, he held, would be the means of dissipating many of the assumptions that existed to-day. He therefore moved that the Association appreciated the efforts of the Pharmaceutical Society in making arrangements for these meetings throughout the country.

Mr. Poole seconded the motion.

Mr. Bellamy was not quite prepared to go as far as Mr. Hagon. He thought they should send a delegate to the proposed conference, and after hearing his report decide whether the scheme was worthy of their approval.

The President thought that what the Pharmaceutical Society were trying to do would be better done by an outside body such as that of the Federation of local associations, if only that body were properly worked. It must not be forgotten that there were many members in their Association who did not belong to the Pharmaceutical Society, but were actually opposed to it. The majority of the members of the Council were not in full sympathy with the everyday chemist, and they should therefore be very careful not to tie themselves.

Mr. Harries thought it would be an advantage to have an interchange of views, and therefore he approved of the sending of a delegate.

The motion was then carried, and the President and Secretary of the Association for the time being were appointed as delegates.

The President said, in the scheme referred to, it had been suggested that Monmouthshire should be linked with Bristol. The Organisation Committee evidently did not understand the geography of the district or they would not have proposed that. The Monmouthshire members were opposed to being grouped with Bristol, but thought that they ought to be allied with Glamorganshire.

After some discussion it was resolved, on the motion of Mr. Bellamy, seconded by Mr. Murray, that representations be made to the Pharmaceutical Society that Monmouthshire be linked with Glamorganshire.

After some discussion as to where a meeting should be held in reference to the above matter, Pontypridd was selected. Mr. Hagon expressed his satisfaction.

Messrs. Burroughs Wellcome & Co.'s book prize for juniors is to be brought to the notice of members of the Association so as to see how many will compete.

Manchester Pharmaceutical Association.

A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING was held at the Chemical Club, Victoria Hotel, on Wednesday evening, September 25, Mr. G. S. Woolley, President, in the chair. Other members present were Messrs. Bates, Kirkby, Wild, Franklin, Lewis, Kemp, Grier, Flint, Lane, Vallance, Blain, Blackburn, Griffiths Hughes, Pidd, Walton, Breese, Edwards, Williams, and J. C. Kidd, Secretary.

LOCAL ORGANISATION.

The first business on the agenda was to consider some correspondence with Mr. Richard Bremridge relative to a scheme of local organisation [as outlined in the report of the Cardiff Association]. At an experimental meeting of delegates from the Associations in group No. 1 (the Home Counties) held at 17 Bloomsbury Square, London, on February 27, the essential details of the procedure to be adopted for bringing about the desired co-ordination of local bodies was discussed, and a resolution was adopted, unanimously approving of the proposals of the Committee on organisation for bringing local Associations into practical affiliation with the Society and its officers. This was conveyed to the Council at its meeting on June 5, and they unanimously approved the principle of the scheme—the first meeting under it to be held at Manchester in October.

The Chairman said it seemed to him very desirable that the scheme which had been drafted should be carried out. It was desirable that local associations throughout the country might be in closer touch with each other and with the parent Society. (Hear, hear.)

Replying to a question, Mr. Kemp said it was proposed that, in addition to the divisional secretaries, only one delegate should be appointed from each Association. Probably nine or ten members of the Manchester Association would be eligible to attend the meeting in October.

The Chairman, in order to put the matter in due form, proposed

That the Manchester Pharmaceutical Association generally approves of the proposals of the committee on organisation for bringing local Associations into practical affiliation with the body of its officers.

This was seconded by Mr. Bates.

Mr. Kemp thought they might go further, and say that the Association would be glad to render all possible assistance in carrying out the scheme so far as the Manchester district was concerned. Without that, he thought the resolution would be little more than the expression of a pious opinion.

The Chairman, however, considered the proposed addition would be superfluous; and other members remarked that the co-operation of the Manchester Association, in furthering the scheme, was implied.

A member asked that the whole of the correspondence with Mr. Bremridge might be read, and this was done. Mr. Bremridge concluded his reply to a communication from the Secretary by requesting that the Manchester Association would select a delegate to attend the delegates' meeting fixed for October 16, in Manchester, and also advise as to suitable appointments for divisional secretaries.

The Chairman said the first question for the meeting was to express its approval or disapproval of the scheme.

Mr. Bates expressed very hearty approval of it, remarking that it was the first attempt that the Pharmaceutical Society had made towards local organisation.

After further discussion, in which general approval was expressed, the motion was put to the meeting and carried unanimously.

THE DELEGATE.

Mr. Kirkby moved the appointment of the Chairman, Mr. G. S. Woolley, as the Association's delegate to the meeting on October 16.

Mr. Woolley, however, wished to decline the honour, stating that he had reached a period of life when he desired to "take things easier"; but his main objection, he said, was on the ground that he was a wholesaler; and he regarded it as most desirable that the delegate should be some person in the retail trade.

Mr. Pidd appealed to the Chairman to reconsider the matter. He (the Chairman) had the confidence of every pharmacist in the district, and none was better able to represent the Association. (Hear, hear.)

The Chairman said he had thought the matter over and had good reason for urging that the delegate should be a representative of the retail trade.

Mr. Kirkby said they were all deeply indebted to the Chairman for all the work he had done for the Association in the past—especially during the past year. (Hear, hear.) But, as the coming meeting was one that would carry a large amount of weight, it would be a thousand pities if they did not elect their President to represent them. They

had, again and again, of their own free will, elected him to positions in the Association although a wholesaler, and he (Mr. Kirkby) hoped the day would never come when organised pharmacy did not combine within its ranks gentlemen who were wholesalers as well as retailers. (Hear, hear.) He urged on Mr. Woolley the acceptance of the position. All the members, he was sure, would urgently and affectionately wish that he would yield to their desire. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Kemp also spoke to the same effect, and the resolution (moved by Mr. Kirkby and seconded by Mr. Pidd) inviting Mr. Woolley to accept the position of delegate was then put to the meeting and carried with acclamation.

The Chairman: Well, gentlemen, the responsibility rests with you. (Laughter and cheers.) I will do my best, but I adhere to my opinion—that it would have been better if you had chosen a retailer.

DIVISIONAL SECRETARIES.

The question of divisional secretaries was next considered, and after some conversation, it was unanimously resolved that, for the Parliamentary Divisions of Manchester and Salford, the gentlemen whose names already appeared in the printed list should be retained. This also applied to the country divisions immediately contiguous to Manchester. For the Gorton Division (which has not had a divisional secretary hitherto) Mr. Bygott was recommended.

NEW MEMBERS.

The following gentlemen were elected members of the Association: Mr. J. J. Elliott, King Edward's Buildings, Cheetham Hill; Mr. C. Brown, 161 Bury New Road; and Mr. J. S. Breese, Rusholme.

This concluded the business of the meeting.

The Secretary (Mr. Kidd) was occupied for some time, at the close, distributing tickets for what is expected to be a very successful reunion of the members of the Association, ladies' committee, and the guarantors of the British Pharmaceutical Conference, to be held under the presidency of Mr. Woolley, at the State Café, Piccadilly, on October 9.

NEW AUSTRALIAN TARIFF.

A VERY full attendance marked the special meeting called by the London Chamber of Commerce for the Australasian Section "and others interested," held on Thursday, September 26, "to consider the new Australian tariff and decide what action, if any, should be taken in connection therewith." Mr. F. Faithfull Begg took the chair, and the Secretary of the Chamber read letters from several manufacturers expressing the hope that some steps would be taken to meet the serious check to business caused by the tariff, and which would act so detrimentally to their goods. Several interesting speeches were made by manufacturers and merchants during the two hours the meeting lasted, and a motion protesting against the levying of these duties as a serious blow to British manufacturers was negatived, and the following resolutions carried:

1. The preference on British goods, although small, is thankfully received, in the hope that it will be shortly increased—seeing that all Australian goods are admitted free into our markets, excepting only those which are subject to excise.

2. The sudden levying of these new duties, especially on goods contracted for and bought before the coming into force of the new tariff, is calculated to produce great inconvenience and hardship in the case of goods already afloat, unless the time for the levying of these duties be postponed. Among the speakers were Mr. Taylor and Mr. Tredwen (Australian merchants).

THE SCOTCH PETITION.—The following is a copy of a circular postcard issued to members of the Pharmaceutical Society in Glasgow and district:

A deputation from Edinburgh is visiting Glasgow collecting signatures for a memorial to the Privy Council against the confirmation of certain of the proposed new by-laws of the Pharmaceutical Society now before that body. The promoters of the memorial are giving an *ex parte* version of the case.—The Council of the Glasgow and West of Scotland Chemists' Association, after carefully considering the matter, have decided not to support the memorial. If you have not already subscribed to it kindly communicate with the undersigned before coming to a decision on the subject.—J. P. GILMOUR.

Photographic Notes.

(By a Pharmaceutical Camerist.)

An Exhibition of Colour-photography.

THE first annual exhibition of colour-photography under the auspices of the Society of Colour-Photographers will open at 24 Wellington Street, Strand, on September 30. I hear there is a good deal of work from outside workers, and the show should be a great success. It closes on October 26.

Professor Korn's Experiments

on photography by wire have gone a step further. Mr. Thomas Norton, the United States Consul at Chemnitz, reports to the Washington Bureau of Manufacturers that it has now been found possible to transmit photographs over the ordinary telephone-wires. The wire may be used simultaneously for conversation, although zigzag lines are caused by calls on adjoining wires, which lines are, however, easily removed by retouching.

Acid Amidol Developer.

MANY continental and some home workers are now using the bisulphite lye of commerce as a developing agent, particularly in conjunction with amidol. M. Balaguy is especially fond of this combination, and his original formula was as follows:

Amidol	...	...	6 grams
Anhydrous sodium sulphite	...	...	12 grams
Bisulphite lye	...	...	30 c.c.
Potassium-bromide solution (10-per-cent.)	...	...	30 c.c.
Water to	...	...	1,000 c.c.

As an improvement on this formula the following is now given:

Anhydrous sodium sulphite	...	20 grams
Water	...	125 c.c.

Dissolve and add—

Bisulphite lye	...	75 c.c.
----------------	-----	---------

To make the developer 48 c.c. of this liquor is added to 1,000 c.c. water, 60 c.c. of a 10-per-cent. solution of ammonium bromide is added, and lastly from 3 to 6 grams of amidol. For plates giving great contrast it is recommended that the amidol be not more than 3 grams in 1,000 c.c. of developer, and that the ammonium bromide be reduced to 120 drops of 10-per-cent. solution in the same quantity.

A New Process for Three-colour Photographs

has been suggested by Herr Leiber, of Freiburg. Three transparencies are made from three negatives taken through three colour-filters in the usual way, and are then treated with the following solutions:

A. Potass. ferricyanide	...	80 grams
Distilled water	...	1,000 c.c.
B. Plumbic nitrate	...	80 grams
Distilled water	...	1,000 c.c.
C. Green citrate of iron and ammonia	250 grams	
Distilled water	...	1,000 c.c.
D. Potass. bichrom.	...	25 grams
Distilled water	...	1,000 c.c.

The yellow transparency is made by bleaching the print from the blue negative in Solution A 1 part, Solution B 1 part, to which has been added a few drops of glacial acetic acid. After bleaching, the plate is immersed in Solution D 1 part, water 1 part, thereby producing a yellow image of lead chromate. The blue transparency is made in the ordinary way, and is treated with Solution A 2 parts, Solution C 1 part, glacial acetic acid 1 part, water 8 parts. To obtain the red plate an ordinary plate is fixed out, sensitised in the bichromate solution, dried, and printed. This produces an image in faint relief which is stained with a solution of carmine in ammonia or other suitable red dye. The process is interesting, but I should imagine the results would not be very permanent. The "British Journal of Photography" is spreading itself out in regard to the Warner-Powrie screen-plate method, which is substantially Joly's process, but the inventors have made a great advance in the production of the screen.

Medical Gleanings.

Coal-eating.

It is often difficult to cure infants of the habit of eating coal. The following homœopathic method might, therefore, have a trial. It is the account of a clinical case by Dr. E. W. Berridge in the "British Homœopathic Review":

Cicuta virosa.—March 16, 1879, a child, aged twenty-two months, had been for a week or two in the habit of eating coals; he would put them in his mouth, crunch, and swallow them "like sweets," as his nurse said. The only medicine then known to possess this symptom was *cicuta virosa*, and I gave him a dose of 1 m. (Jenichen). Since then, though he will occasionally play with a coal, it never enters his mouth.

Sleeping-sickness.

SIR ROBERT BOYCE, M.D., F.R.S., in an article communicated to the "British Medical Journal" (1907, II. 624) points out that the reason why the atoxyl treatment fails in some cases is that the trypanosome has two life phases, and atoxyl kills the one but not the other. Experiments in the Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine have proved that the second phase is attacked by mercuric chloride. The discovery is of importance in the treatment of sleeping sickness as well as other filarial diseases. Incidentally, Sir Robert discusses the constitution of atoxyl, remarking that Ehrlich has stated that atoxyl was the sodium salt of *p*-amido-phenyl-arsenic acid, with four molecules of water of crystallisation. The analyses of Moore, Nierenstein, and Todd yield the formula $(\text{NH}_2)(\text{C}_6\text{H}_4)\text{AsO}_3\text{ONaOH}\cdot 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$, and they have come to the conclusion that the arsenic radicle is united directly to the ring. Since then Ehrlich and Bethem have published the details of their chemical work, showing that the arsenic radicle is in the para position to the NH_2 group.

Formamint.

THE "Hospital" (1907, 639), in the course of an article on formaldehyde and formic acid, makes the following remarks about formamint tablets:

It appears to be clearly shown that after sucking one of these tablets the saliva acquires marked bactericidal properties. Beitzke added a culture of bacillus prodigious to ordinary saliva and also to saliva obtained from a person who had sucked formamint. Plates were inoculated from each, and whereas that from normal saliva showed many colonies, that from formamint saliva showed very few, even when the plates were taken at once. The results of the local action of formamint on the mouth and pharynx are very satisfactory, and the fact that it appears to have no further effects is of advantage when considered in this connection. In septic conditions of the mouth and throat in children these tablets are very useful.

It may be observed that the tablets are the subject of an English patent (No. 2682 of 1906), and the formaldehyde is actually in chemical combination.

Removing Tattoo-marks.

This is a matter upon which chemists are often consulted, and at various times we have published processes for removing the tattoo-marks. The following is a successful method, which is given in the "Lancet," by Dr. W. Peart-Thomas:

Make a mass, the consistency of dough, with salicylic acid and glycerin, apply to the marks, and confine with a compress and strips of plaster for from five to seven days. Then remove the layer of epidermis over the marks and apply salicylic acid and glycerin as before. It may be necessary to apply three times, but usually the second application removes the marks.

The Trypsin Treatment.

MR. ARTHUR CUTFIELD, B.Sc. (Lond.), M.R.C.S., L.S.A., of Ross, reports to the "British Medical Journal," p. 525, the case of a gentleman who was operated upon for a malignant abdominal tumour attached to the pancreas with secondary growths in the wall of the stomach and elsewhere. After the operation the growths increased in size, and this continued for two months until hypodermic injections of trypsin and amylopsin, as recommended and introduced by Dr. Beard, were administered. The worst features of the trouble immediately began to abate, and the patient steadily improved, eating and sleeping well, and attending to his business regularly.

Trade-marks Applied For.

Objections to the registration of any of the undermentioned applications should be lodged with C. N. Dalton, Esq., C.B., Comptroller-General of Patents, Designs, and Trade-marks, at the Patents Office, 25 Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane, London, W.C., within one month of the dates mentioned. The objection must be stated on Trade-marks Form No. 7, cost £1, obtainable through any money-order office.

(From the "Trade-marks Journal," September 11, 1907.)

- "ZANZIP"; for medicines. By John Newport, 5 Frederick Street, Cardiff. 295,055.
- "LENOTENE"; for infants' food. By J. S. Murray, 2 Beaufort Gardens, Loampit Vale, London, S.E. 291,487.
- "DOUBLE"; for aerated waters. By J. C. Webb & Co., Ltd., 28 Islington Green, London, N. 284,767.
- "INDIAN TONIC"; for aerated waters. By J. G. Webb & Co., Ltd., 28 Islington Green, London, N. 284,768.
- "CEANCE" on design of label; for mineral and aerated waters. By Cantrell & Cochrane, Ltd., 2 to 11 Nassau Place, Dublin. 294,280.
- "POWDO"; for an article for diffusing powders on the hands, etc. By Thomas Christy & Co., 4, 10, and 12 Upper Thames Street, London, E.C. 294,074.
- "OTTO OF VIOLETS" (and design); for goods in Class 48. By H. Bronnley & Co., Ltd., Warple Way, Uxbridge Road, London. 294,082.
- "KRESANO"; for perfumery. By The Kress & Owen Co., 210 Filton Street, New York, U.S.A. 294,179.
- "TISOL"; for perfumery. By A. M. Sutton, 124 Earl's Court Road, Kensington, London, S.W. 294,903.
- "I. C. Y."; above three faces; for perfumery. By Barnett & Co., 126-128 Bristol Street, Birmingham. 294,201.
- "RENOVA"; for a cleaning-preparation. By The "Renova" Manufacturing Co., 4 Granville Road, Stroud Green, N. 294,110.

(From the "Trade-marks Journal," September 18, 1907.)

- "FOWLER" on label showing a sportsman with dog shooting birds; for chemicals for sanitary purposes and for medicines, and for glycerin-balm. By W. R. Fowler, 21 Victoria Grove, Southsea. 293,816, 293,817, 293,818.
- "GASTROID"; for all substances in Class 3. By The Gastroid Co., 231 Strand, London, W.C. 292,212.
- "SEARCHLIGHT"; for medicines. By George Panter, 77 Victoria Crescent, Eccles, Lancashire. 292,763.
- "EGMOL"; for all goods in Class 3. By Parke, Davis & Co., 111 Queen Victoria Street, E.C. 294,459.
- "DAMAROLDS"; for chemicals. By Lewis Jackson, 95 Charing Cross Road, London, W.C. 295,152.
- "STRENGTH BRAND BRAIN AND NERVE TONIC"; for a medicine. By G. W. Smithson, High Street, Swineshead, Lincolnshire. 294,776.
- "SPERMATON"; for chemicals. By The Hygienic Co., 33A Farringdon Road, London, E.C. 295,155.
- "SILVAMAR" and "TELEPLAST"; for optical instruments. By Carl Zeiss, Carl-Zeiss-Strasse, Jena, Germany. 294,685, 294,878.
- "FRUBYN"; for food ingredients. By Lesser Jacobs & Edward H. Hastler, 17 Hanover Square, London, W. 294,149.
- "BEEFADE"; for all goods in Class 42. By Liebig's Extract of Meat Co., Ltd., 4 Lloyd's Avenue, Fenchurch Street, London, E.C. 295,016.
- "OLENA"; for a food for animals. By Wm. Darlington, 1 Broughton Drive, Grassendale, Liverpool. 295,094.
- "CHIC"; for chocolate. By Sir Joseph Causton & Sons, Ltd., 9 Eastcheap, London, E.C. 295,370.
- "GLACIER" on label depicting a lake bearing the words "WHITE FLOATING," in English and German; for perfumery. By Lever Bros., Ltd., Port Sunlight, Cheshire. 293,866, 293,867.
- "KARMI RAINWATER"; for common soaps. Me-Mosa Soap & Perfumery Co., Poplar Works, Macfarlane Road, Shepherd's Bush, W. 293,969.
- "L'ENTENTE CORDIALE"; for perfumery. By The Crown Perfumery Co., Fairfield Works, Sidney Road, Homerton, N.E. 294,568.
- "DAY STAR"; for furniture-polish. By Joshua Gibson, 45 Shakespeare Street, Ardwick, Manchester. 294,551.
- "L. B. F." and design; for scalp-brushes. By R. F. Venner, 6 Old Queen Street, London, S.W. 294,650.

(From the "Trade-marks Journal," September 25, 1907.)

- "CITOL"; for photographic developers. By the Chemische Fabrik auf Actien (vorm. E. Schering), 170 Müllerstrasse, Berlin. 293,546.
- "STARLIK"; for a rat and vermin destroyer. By Burgoyne, Burbidges & Co., 12 and 16 Coleman Street, London. 294,381.
- "SANADORILLO"; for sheep and cattle washes. By H. B. Wyatt & Co., 29 Exchange Chambers, Bixteth Street, Liverpool. 295,098.
- Woman's face with head split; for all articles in Class 3. By Daisy, Ltd., Mammoth Works, Marshall Street, Holbeck, Leeds. 289,930.
- "LIQUISAL"; for a tonic. By Cooper & Co., 80 Gloucester Road, South Kensington, London, S.W. 292,111.
- "CINDERENE"; for medicines. By Smith & Co., The County Stores, Middlesmoor Road, Lofthouse, Pateley Bridge, Yorks. 294,137.
- "ECSOLENT"; for all goods in Class 3. By The Escolent Co., 1 Wimborne Gardens, West Ealing, London, W. 294,958.
- "FERBYN"; for a medicine. By Matthew Carmichael, 1103 Pollokshaws Road, Glasgow. 295,756.

Veterinary Notes.

Warts on Cows' Teats.

WARTS are often seen on cows' teats, and are very troublesome, as they affect both the cow and milker, often causing sores, which lead to the cow kicking and result in the animal becoming a chronic kicker. A very simple cure is to apply castor oil after milking for a number of days, and the warts will gradually disappear and leave the teats quite natural.

Cleanliness Necessary.

THE horse is the most sensitive animal living in regard to his food and water, therefore special care should be taken to keep the feeding-troughs and water-pails scrupulously clean. The first requisite for a sick horse is pure, fresh air, avoiding draughts (use a loose box if possible), quietness, liberal covering, and clean bed. The appetite of a sick horse is very often capricious, and during the height of a fever it is often entirely lost. It is of no use to try to force the animal to eat, but medicine in not too large doses should be given as the disease requires, and the food should be in small quantities, often and varied.

Paralysis or Palsy

is a common disease in young lambs, due to cold at lambing time or birth, to the ewe not having sufficient shelter, or to susceptibility when the lamb is being weaned. It frequently occurs also in ewes after abortion and through injuries. The treatment in lambs is to keep them in a warm place, apply friction, and give stimulants such as spt. æth. nit., ginger, etc., in hot ale or whisky. The lamb, if taken into the kitchen and put near the fire, and properly cared for, usually gets better. In mature ewes, slight purgatives, to be succeeded by nerve-tonics and stimulants, may be given, but they rarely, if ever, do well. Slaughter is advisable.

Remedy for Sleeping-sickness.

MR. JAMES BRAND, F.R.C.V.S., Zungeru, Northern Nigeria, writing to the *Times*, states that he has had the luck to make a discovery in the curative treatment of sleeping-sickness. He was sent out to Northern Nigeria by the Colonial Office to make a veterinary survey of the Protectorate. Finding trypanosomiasis to be the most deadly disease among animals in that country, he adopted curative measures, and found the following treatment gives positive results: Ten intravenous injections of an equal parts mixture of a one in a hundred watery solution of methylene blue, made from a saturated alcoholic solution of the dye, and a one in five hundred watery solution of corrosive sublimate. The curative treatment has been tried on horses only, the dose being 10 c.c., which is given daily direct into the blood stream. He adds there is no reason to doubt that this treatment will be found invaluable for all animals suffering from an invasion of this animal parasite, which includes one of the most dreaded and deadly tropical diseases—viz., sleeping-sickness in the human being.

Reynoldsiana.



Bascombe the Bowler.

Long years ago F. R. said, "I
Should like to limn dear F. B.'s features,"
Beneath the caricaturist's eye
We all are meek defenceless creatures.

"So tell me what friend Bascombe does;
What is, I mean, his little hobby?"
We racked our brains and quizzed his friends
In Lodge, and lab., and Commons Lobby.

At length we found and swiftly wrote,
"Our friend F. B.'s a champion bowler."
But when the sketch came, as you see,
We felt as if we'd lost a molar.

The gentle bowler on the green
Was what *we* meant; he knows no wicket;
But F. R., Yorkshire-like and keen,
Had only thought for county cricket.

Reviews.

The Dispensatory of the United States of America. By H. C. WOOD, J. P. REMINGTON, S. P. SADTLER, A. B. LYONS, and H. C. WOOD, JUN. $10\frac{1}{2} \times 7$. Pp. 1,947. 17. 11s. 6d. net. (London: Lippincott, 5 Henrietta Street, W.C.)

THE first edition of this famous dispensatory was published in 1833, the preface stating that the idea was to produce a book on the lines of the English dispensatories by Lewis, Duncan, and Thomson. It is curious to note that these dispensatories, which had such a vogue in this country, were last published in the 'fifties, but that in the United States dispensatories are more vigorous than ever. The book under review is the nineteenth edition, and reaches the high-water mark in respect of size, completeness, and trustworthiness. It is a great convenience to have a book which includes the pharmacy, materia medica, and chemistry of the day in such detail. The book is naturally bulky, but, as a reference-volume in the pharmacy, completeness is a great recommendation. In the present edition the matter is given in double columns instead of the lines of reading-matter extending across the page. The book is divided into parts dealing with official and unofficial preparations, the National

Formulary, test-solutions, and standards. A good index is fortunately provided, so that one has not first to consider in which part of the book any particular preparation is likely to be found. The arrangement in the sections is alphabetical. The information given under each drug is well arranged and conveyed as concisely as possible. Workers on any particular subject will be glad to find that references are given to the source of the information, and in this way those who desire to follow up any subject more fully have no difficulty in doing so. The National Formulary is only printed in abstract. The regulations under the U.S. Food and Drugs Act are given in full. The dispensatory includes the contents of the British Pharmacopœia, so that it is as useful to chemists and druggists in Great Britain as in the United States. It is altogether a capital reference-book.

Reorganisation and Costings: A Book for Manufacturers. By HARVEY PREEN, F.C.A. $7\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{3}{4}$. Pp. 100. 1s. net. (London: Simpkin, Marshall & Co.)

IN the opening chapters Mr. Preen urges the importance of method, the necessity of internal reorganisation, not only in bookkeeping, but in manufacturing details. Manufacturers, he says, stick too closely to obsolete practices, and many do not understand the importance of costings. The principal, he contends, should not involve himself in details, but hold himself free to take a broad view of his business as a whole. Then the author shows the reader how profits can be increased, and tells how the methods inculcated have already resulted in large savings and increased profits for many British manufacturers. The little book is nicely written, and we can heartily recommend it, both on account of the ideas it contains and the good advice given.

New Books.

These notes do not necessarily exclude subsequent reviews of the works. Any of these books printed in Great Britain can be supplied, at the published price, to readers of this journal on application (with remittance) to the Publisher of "The Chemist and Druggist," 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C.

Cavers, F. *Plant Biology: A Text-book of Elementary Botany arranged for Modern Methods of Teaching.* 7×5 . Pp. 476. 3s. 6d. (Clive.)

Esmarch, F. *First Aid to the Injured.* 7th edit. $6\frac{3}{4} \times 4\frac{1}{2}$. Pp. 154. 2s. net. (Smith, Elder.)

Hyatt, T. P. *The Teeth and their Care.* Cr. 8vo. Swd. 1s. net. (H. Kimpton.)

Jones, R. *A Text-book of Mental and Sick Nursing.* Adapted for Medical Officers and Nurses in Private and Public Asylums. $7\frac{1}{4} \times 5$. Pp. 242. 3s. 6d. net. (Scientific Press.)

Martin, G. *Practical Chemistry: For Army and Matriculation Candidates, and for Use in Schools.* Cr. 8vo. Pp. 144. 2s. net. (Lockwood.)

Matriculation Chemistry Papers: Being the Papers in Elementary Chemistry Set at the Matriculation Examination of the University of London from January 1890 to June 1907, with Full Solutions to the paper of June 1907. Cr. 8vo. Pp. 66. Swd. 1s. 6d. (Clive.)

Matriculation Model Answers—Chemistry: Being the London University Matriculation Papers in Chemistry from June 1902 to June 1907. Cr. 8vo. Pp. 156. Swd. 2s. (Clive.)

Palmer, J. D. *Practical Test-book on Chemistry.* $7\frac{1}{4} \times 4\frac{1}{2}$. Pp. x+190. (New York: John Wiley & Sons; London: Chapman & Hall, Ltd.) [First edition, first thousand,] challenges immediate examination of this book. It comprises "specific tests" beginning with "acetanilid" and ending with zinc sulphate, and "tests of purity" (alcohol—white-lead). The author frankly confesses that "it is a book made from other books," "copied without undergoing any change," and without evidence of verification by the author. It is a curious compilation, and may be useful to those who want to get in convenient form the multitudinous tests which have been proposed for things, but it is not very useful for those who wish to get straight to the point.]

Partridge, W., F.I.C. *The Bacteriological Examination of Disinfectants.* $7\frac{1}{2} \times 5$. Pp. 66. 2s. 6d. net. (The Sanitary Publishing Co., Ltd.) [Contains an introduction by Major C. E. P. Fowler, D.P.H., F.R.C.S., and, after a chapter on the ideal disinfectant and another on the fallacy of chemical methods, gradually works up to the efficiency of the Rideal-Walker method of standardisation and the precautions to be observed in applying it.]

Copaiba.

By ERNEST J. PARRY, B.Sc., F.I.C.

THAT an enormous amount of adulteration of copaiba is being practised is quite an open secret. As far as one is able to judge, advantage is being taken of analytical figures which are occasionally given by genuine copaiba so as to produce factitious mixtures which approximate in their analytical figures as nearly as possible to those of the genuine drug. In the present note it is to be understood that the admitted error of the British Pharmacopœia in quoting the optical rotation of the essential oil for a 200 mm. tube, instead of a 100 mm. tube is allowed for, and the B.P. limits are understood as -14° to $-17^{\circ} 30'$ for 100 mm. It is agreed that from time to time—apart from abnormal types—genuine samples of Maracaibo copaiba and similar types of copaiba have an optical rotation outside these limits. At times oils with rotations of -25° may be found, and sometimes even higher. Rarely the oil may be found with a rotation of -9° . With care the oil obtained by steam distillation and by direct distillation *in vacuo* should exhibit little differences in optical rotation.

As it is obvious that copaiba can be obtained with an optical rotation quite outside the B.P. limits, and also that one of the objects of these limits is to exclude African copaiba, the question arises as to whether copaiba containing an essential oil not in accordance with the requirements of the Pharmacopœia should be accepted in this country for medicinal use? It is beside the question what may be the therapeutic value of such balsams; still there is some reason to believe that African balsam itself has a therapeutic value similar to that of normal copaiba, yet it is excluded from the Pharmacopœia.

It may be taken for granted that when the Pharmacopœia authorities framed their monograph on this drug, copaiba having an essential oil with an optical rotation of -14° per 100 mm. was commonly obtainable. This, too, has been my own experience. But I have noticed, side by side with the advent of African copaiba as a regular commercial article, a steady decline in the optical rotation of the essential oil of the balsam in numerous samples, whereas plenty of samples can be obtained fulfilling the requirements of the British Pharmacopœia.

It is an almost positive certainty that many of these samples are sophisticated with African copaiba. This, too, is proved by the fact that for some time after 1898, when the last British Pharmacopœia was published, no fall in the optical rotation was noticed until buyers became very suspicious as to the presence of Gurjun balsam. This has a high levorotation and a small amount of it can adjust the rotation which has been reduced by the use of African copaiba. When the adulterated samples were found to contain Gurjun balsam, which is identified with ease, this adulterant became impossible, and samples showing no Gurjun oil, but with a distinctly reduced optical rotation, were freely found.

One word as to testing for Gurjun balsam. The most delicate test is to shake five or six drops of the essential oil with 0.15 c.c. of glacial acetic acid and five or six drops of nitric acid. This is far more delicate than the test applied directly to the balsam itself. It is also quite well known that the United States have rejected numerous parcels of copaiba which had until recently proved good enough for both their markets and our own.

It appears to me, then, imperative that we should insist on having copaiba to answer the Pharmacopœia requirements much better than does much of the stuff offered for sale to-day. It may be that an occasional genuine parcel will not satisfy these requirements (which is also true of a eucalyptus oil of sp. gr. 0.905), but this will be amply compensated for by the exclusion of an enormous amount of sophisticated parcels.

I may also here draw attention to a balsam known as Hardwickia balsam, which has been said to be a commercial article on a large scale. It has been described by Weigel, Hooper, and Schimmel (see Schimmel's "Report," April

1907), and may be a possible adulterant of copaiba. The following figures are given :

—	Weigel	Hooper	Schimmel
Sp. gr. ...	0.977	1.0124 to 1.0068	1.0021
Acid Number ...	73.28	97.2 to 99.8	56.2
Ester Number ...	9.66	9.0 to 12.6	12.3
Essential oil ...	48.5 %	41.1 to 39.5 %	44 %

Weigel found that the essential oil had a specific gravity 0.9045, and optical rotation $-8^{\circ} 24'$. I suggest, therefore, that if copaiba be bought as B.P., it is necessary that it should have an optical rotation which should remove it from the suspicious category of the sophisticated low-rotation samples.

Consular Counsel.

Trade at Rouen.

An enormous increase took place in imports and exports passing through Rouen last year, and the trade (according to a British consular report just issued) has "surpassed even the most sanguine expectations." So large, indeed, was the increase that it placed Rouen second on the list of French ports as regards the entry and clearance of merchandise. The imports last year included 720 tons of ammonia salts, 3,465 tons borate of lime, 697 tons of soda and potash chromate, 2,042 tons nitrate of soda, 765 tons copper sulphate, 1,078 tons magnesia sulphate, 842 tons superphosphates of lime, 973 tons "other chemicals," 9,652 tons phosphates, 3,831 tons sulphur, and 791 tons chemical fertilisers. Most of these figures denote increased quantities as compared with the preceding year. Among the exports of chemicals from Rouen the chief is potassium carbonate, of which 723 tons was shipped, being 144 tons more than in 1905.

Salonica.

Trade in drugs and druggists' sundries is, according to the Austro-Hungarian Consul at Salonica, on the increase, and is likely in the near future to undergo a rapid development, as medical science has only just commenced to be adequately practised there. At present numerous dispensaries are springing up, and Salonica consequently is worthy of some attention on the part of manufacturers. The various quinine preparations are in the first place suitable for this market. Purchases are usually made against a four-months' draft, acceptances being as a general rule taken up by the banks. Prices current should be prepared in either French or Italian, and prices quoted in francs. The imported articles, while on their way through the Customs, come under the control of an official chemist; any wrong description will result in the unconditional re-export of the goods.

Perfumery in China.

The French Consul at Chefoo in a recent report states that the trade in European perfumery has decreased considerably since 1906. If this trade is to be developed, he says, a cheap second-class article, not absolutely inferior, must be put on the market, in order that the native population may become accustomed to European perfumes, which have hitherto been sold at too high a rate to be used by other than the richest classes. The opening is good, as scarcely any native perfumes are obtainable for counteracting the ma'odorous exhalations of the streets except balls of incense at 5c. to 10c. a packet, and $\frac{1}{2}$ piastre or 1 piastre if they contain any power of deodorisation. Principally English and German perfumes are to be found in the shops at Chefoo at 1 or 2 piastres the bottle, also some American, French, and Japanese makes. Florida water (as made in Cologne) is the *eau de toilette* most popular among the natives. Glycerins and pomades are principally German, the usual price being 20c. to 30c. for a small bottle. Tooth-powder and dentifrice are for the most part English or German, the price of one make, much in request, being 50c. for a small bottle.

Trade Report.

NOTICE TO BUYERS.—The prices given in this section are those obtained by importers or manufacturers for bulk quantities or original packages. To these prices various charges have to be added, whereby values are in many instances greatly augmented before wholesale dealers stock the goods. Qualities of drugs and oils vary greatly, and higher prices are commanded by selected qualities even in bulk quantities. It would be unreasonable for retail buyers to expect to get small quantities at anything like the prices here quoted.

42 Cannon Street, London, E.C., September 26.

THE approaching end of the month and the quarter has somewhat interfered with business in drugs and chemicals, which in many instances is characterised as "very slow." A fair number of price-alterations have to be recorded, probably the most important being an advance in mercurials as the result of another rise in quicksilver. Quinine is practically without business pending the bark-sale next week. Refined camphor is firm and in better demand. Turkey opium is extremely dull. Cascara sagrada is momentarily easier, owing to "bear" tactics in the interests of a short seller, and American peppermint oil has been in more request. Chamomiles, podophyllum, aloin, and antimony are all in upward tendency. German potato-spirit, Canada balsam, vanilla, and vermilion are dearer. Japanese potassium iodide and Norwegian cod-liver oil are the turn cheaper, and articles that have declined include sulphate of copper, shellac, and pepper. The week's changes, including those of the drug-auction, are as under:

Higher	Firmer	Easier	Lower
Alcohol (Ger.)	Aloin	Cascara	Copper
Balsam (Can.)	Antimony	sagrada	sulphate
Caraway seed	Cardamon	Cod-liver oil	Coriander seed
Chamomiles	seeds	Ginger	Lime oil
Mercurials	Otto of Rose	(Cochin)	Pepper
Quicksilver	Podophyllum	Potash Iodide	Peppermint
Vanilla		(Jap.)	(H. G. H and
Vermilion		Wax, bees	Jap.)
		(Jam.)	Shellac

Cablegram.

NEW YORK, September 26:—Business in drugs is moderate. Opium is dull and easier at \$1.65 per lb. for druggists' by single cases. Cascara sagrada is firm at 10½c. per lb. Hydrastis (golden seal) has advanced a further 5c. to 1.75c. per lb. Peppermint oil is nominal at \$1.60 per lb. in bulk. Refined camphor is easy at 75c. in barrels.

Heavy Chemicals.

A good general business has been passing in the heavy-chemical market since last writing on both home and export account, and the firm tone of the market as regards values, etc., is well maintained.

SULPHATE OF AMMONIA.—Parcels which are offering for prompt are well taken up, but business into next year is not of any moment. Present nearest figures are: Beckton, October-December, 12l. 1s. 3d.; January-April, 12l. 3s. 9d.; Beckton terms, 11l. 12s. 6d.; London, 11l. 16s. 3d.; Leith, 12l., and for forward 12l. 5s.; Hull, 11l. 15s.

BARIUM-PRODUCTS continue in very steady demand and stocks all round are on the low side, and remarks in recent reports re higher prices and scarcity of the raw products—viz., the mineral carbonate or witherite, and the mineral sulphate of barytes—still apply. Blanc fixe, pure precipitated sulphate of barium in paste form, is firm at 6l. 15s. to 7l. 10s. per ton in 8/9-cwt. casks. Pure blanc fixe, dried and in powder-form, delivery subject to arrangement, 8l. 15s. to 9l. 15s. per ton in 7/8-cwt. casks. Precipitated sulphate of barium ("by-product"), dried and in powder-form, 6l. 2s. 6d. to 6l. 7s. 6d. per ton. Mineral sulphate of barytes is in good average consumptive request and very firm; quotations vary according to quality, quantity, and package, from 50s. to 100s. per ton. Chloride of barium is in short supply, and very firm at 7l. 10s. to 8l. 10s. per ton in casks. Similar remarks apply to the pure precipitated carbonate of barytes, which is steady at

7l. 10s. to 9l. per ton in bags. Crude sulphide of barium, 70 to 75 per cent., in casks, 5l. to 5l. 10s. per ton; hydrate of barium crystals, 13l. 15s. to 14l. 15s. per ton in 6/7-cwt. casks; fused concentrated barium hydrate, 56 to 60 per cent. BaO, solid, 13l. 15s. to 15l. per ton in 5/6-cwt. drums, and crushed quality in special drums of casks, 30s. per ton extra; nitrate of barium, steady at 19l. 10s. to 20l. 10s. per ton for crystals in 6/7-cwt. casks and 19l. 15s. to 20l. 15s. per ton for powdered.

Continental Markets.

CAMPHORIC ACID.—In consequence of the lower value of raw material, camphoric acid is somewhat cheaper, and is now obtainable at 28m. to 29m.

CHRYSAROBIN.—For some time no raw material has been available, and the price gradually went up to about 35m. per kilo., and this level is still maintained, although raw material is again obtainable. If these supplies increase, quotations will probably decline.

COPAL.—At the public sale of gum copal at Antwerp on September 18, 55 tons Congolese and 60 tons of various other sorts were offered. The former met a good demand, and were practically all sold at about valuations. Other descriptions were of less desirable quality, and only 10 tons were sold at irregular prices. The stock left unsold at Antwerp now amounts to about 147 tons, and the next public sale will take place about the end of next month. Current average values: Selected, white and fine, 345f.; clear transparent, 235f. to 260f.; fairly clear, 155f. to 200f.; unselected, average quality, 140f. to 160f. per 100 kilos.

COPPER SULPHATE.—The unfavourable conditions which have prevailed in the metal market during the past few weeks has recently become more accentuated, and this has resulted in a decline in quotations to 52m. to 53m. per 100 kilos. ex works.

IRON (REDUCED).—For some time prices for reduced iron have been regulated by a convention which has raised the quotation by 3m. per 100 kilos.

MANNA.—The Sicilian product is now being gathered, and, as usual, contradictory reports are in circulation about the crop. As prices are high it would be advisable to await the result as to the outcome before buying.

PINE OIL (GERMAN).—Russia has for some time been figuring in the German market with low offers, and the competition has led to a continual weakening of prices, quotations having gone down to 43m. to 45m. per 100 kilos.

SUGAR OF MILK.—The Selling Bureau of the German Syndicate announces that from September 17 prices were reduced by 10m. for wholesale dealers and by 11m. for retailers. This reduction was determined on in consequence of foreign competition, sugar of milk from abroad being offered at lower prices.

THYMOL.—The available quantities of raw material appears to have been mostly absorbed, and the new crop cannot be obtained before next February. Values are still low, but there will be no further reduction.

ZINC OXIDE.—The union of German zinc-white manufacturers announce a decrease in price of 2.50m. per 100 kilos. The continued decline in the metal has a bad effect on the market, and though here and there better conditions may be found, the general tendency is weak.

American Drug-market.

New York, September 17.

Business in drugs is gradually increasing. The improvement is not quite so rapid as earlier indications promised, but the market throughout presents a more settled and healthy appearance. There are few price changes of any consequence. Cascara and golden seal are scarce and firm. Opium is dull and unsettled; quinine is dull.

ACETATE OF LIME is in moderate demand. Prices are unchanged at \$1.60 to \$1.65 per 100 lb. for brown and \$2.50 to \$2.55 for grey. There is little disposition on the part of consumers to buy ahead.

ALOES.—Curacao in boxes is scarce for the time being, and firmly held at an advanced figure. Earlier in the week concessions were available on the current quotations, and a light jobbing business was transacted at 8c. and upwards, according to quantity and seller. Practically the whole of the receipts were absorbed by deliveries on contract orders, and as the scarcity became more apparent prices hardened. The market was further influenced by the rejection of a bid of 8½c. for a 50-case lot, and at the close prices ruled firm at 9c. to 9½c. Other varieties were unaltered.

CASCARA maintains its firm position. The trend of the market is upwards, but the former quotations of 9½c. to 10½c. are still in force. Stocks on spot are light, however, and advices from the Coast have lost nothing of their strength. Operators at primary sources are, as in previous years, unwilling to part with sufficient information to guide an estimate of the crop, but the dearth of offerings lends credence to the adverse despatches.

ETHER.—The manufacture of ether from denatured alcohol is now permitted, and distillers have just issued their new

schedule of prices necessitated by the reduced cost of raw material. The reduction is roughly 50 per cent. all round. One of the odd effects of the changed conditions is that 76 per cent. ether is now dearer than 95 per cent., the former being quoted at 27c. per lb. and the latter at 20c. This is explained by the fact that any alcohol present in ether over and above the U.S.P. allowance of 5 per cent. must be duty-paid alcohol which is worth 40c. per lb., against 20c. for the new ether.

HYDRASTIS is well held at \$1.65 to \$1.70 as to grade, quantity, and seller. Advices from the West strongly support the local market where offerings are light. The inquiry is only fair, and any increased demand would send prices up.

OPIMUM.—There have been no new developments to break the monotony of the market. List prices are unchanged at \$7 for case lots and open parcels alike, but the business in progress is of no consequence. The weaker holders are willing to let go at \$6.80, but it is doubtful whether the demand would be greatly stimulated by such paltry reductions. Despite the loose conditions in the Smyrna market, it is generally conceded that opium cannot be brought in for less than \$7.

PEPPERMINT OIL.—In the absence of reliable information from producing districts, the situation presents, as formerly, a fair degree of irregularity. The consensus of opinion is that the yield so far is "just average." The lateness of the season makes the second cutting an uncertain factor, but if the present summer temperatures continue a little longer all doubt on that point will be set at rest. The disposal of several cheap lots of oil in the distilling areas has induced a temporary feeling of steadiness in the market there. Locally, \$2.45 has been mentioned as an estimate of the value of new oil, but no transactions sufficiently large to test the market have been recorded. Spot quotations are nominally \$1.65 to \$1.75 for tin oil. The case variety is rather steady at the former range of \$2.65 to \$3.00 under fair inquiries from abroad.

SAESAPARILLA.—Mexican is in fairly active demand, and quotations are fractionally higher notwithstanding recent arrivals.

SPIGELIA is in better supply, and prices are marked down to 58c. for the genuine article.

Bromides.

It is announced that a closer connection has now been established between the German bromine convention and the bromide preparations convention. These two combinations have hitherto largely worked in conjunction with each other, especially in the American markets, but certain definite arrangements were still needed as the bromine convention recently induced some of its constituents to embark upon the production of bromides for the purpose of contesting the ground with American manufacturers. These preparations had until that time been exclusively made by the original bromide convention, which purchased its bromine from the bromine combination. By means of the greater amount of co-operation which has been decided upon it will now be possible for the two conventions to adopt common measures for placing the products on the American market.

Proposed New Chemical-works.

The "Standard" states a number of influential business men, including Mr. Arthur Chamberlain and Mr. J. S. Nettlefold, of Birmingham, and Mr. Ivan Levenstein, of Manchester, have purchased an estate at Plumley, near Northwich. Upon this, it is said, an inexhaustible brinefield has been discovered, and the purchasers are about to erect chemical-works for the production of soda by the ammonia-process. In reply to inquiries with respect to the project, Mr. Arthur Chamberlain said that the product at the present time was controlled by a number of firms, and in order to meet the demands of himself and friends they intended to produce ammonia soda themselves. They had large contracts, which they would begin to meet in a year's time, and they had no intention of breaking any "ring." Another report stated that the brine shaft is 7 ft. by 7 ft. 6 in., and 295 ft. deep.

German Chemical Industry.

At the general meeting of the Union for the Protection of the Interests of the German Chemical Industry, which was recently held in Lübeck, Herr Otto Wenzel (Berlin) touched upon the economic development of chemical industry in Germany in 1906, and pointed out that, in spite of export trade being hampered by the commercial treaties, exports had risen from 1,160,000 tons to 1,320,000 tons. The increased cost of raw material, with which the finished products could not keep pace, taken with the high wages and high bank discount, had affected to some extent the profits of the chemical-works, but these drawbacks were balanced by the increased production and by the improved methods of working. The number of workmen employed in the chemical industry had increased in 1906 by 5.13 per cent., and the wages had risen by 10.13 per cent. Naturally some branches of the trade showed a greater advance than others, the increase in the aniline-dye industry, for instance, being estimated at 3.18 per cent., that in phar-

maceutical, photographic, and scientific preparations at 0.63 per cent., and in alkalis and mineral acids at 0.33 per cent. Although it is hardly expected that the prosperity which has swept over the whole industrial world will continue, yet up to now no decline has become apparent in the chemical industry.

Wintergreen Oil.

Our New York correspondent writes that natural sweet birch oil is scarce at present, but fair supplies of new oil will soon be on the market. Its production is looked upon as a sideline, and takes place at odd times during the fall and winter months, when things are slack on the farms. Dealers at primary sources are grumbling at the unfair competition with holders of blended goods in the secondary markets. The whole situation is rather unsatisfactory on account of the difficulty in detecting adulteration with the artificial product. Birch oil, according to Power and Kleber, contains about 99.8 per cent. of methyl salicylate along with traces of other bodies somewhat inert chemically and varying in character and amount. Consequently a reliable method of detecting, say, a 50 per cent. addition of synthetic ester can scarcely be devised. Periodically, it is true, new ways of performing the feat come bobbing to the surface, and, again, certain firms have their pet standards, but the whole of these tests are almost, if not entirely, without value. For an unbranded oil, so easily adulterated, \$2.00 to \$2.50 is a range of quotations suspiciously wide, especially in view of the fact that little pure oil has been available below \$2.25 in the primary markets for some time. The substitution of methyl salicylate for birch oil is, of course, not harmful except from a business standpoint, and perhaps not even then if the deception were confined to localities where suspicion is a natural constituent of the commercial atmosphere, but unfortunately the pernicious practice extends beyond these limits, and in London, no less, prices have been quoted for "pure" oil (presumably C.P.) much lower than those paid by the same dealers for genuine oil in this country.

Mitcham Peppermint and Lavender Crops.

Messrs. John Jakson & Co., of West Croydon, write as follows: Our peppermint, lavender, and chamomile crops have this year suffered very much owing to the inclemency of the weather, and particularly so during the month of June and the early part of July.

LAVENDER.—The very poor sale of lavender oil has led growers to give up cultivating this plant in Mitcham. The actual quantity of lavender being cultivated at present in the district can be computed at less than a quarter of what it was in former times, and even the greater portion of this is being put up into bunches for sale at Covent Garden. It is much to be regretted that manufacturers do not take into consideration the enormous difference in quality between the Mitcham oil of lavender and that of foreign produce. It appears to us that the first-class firms wishing to keep up the reputation of their manufactures into which lavender oil enters would do well to take this difference of quality into consideration. We have still in stock a certain quantity of oil from previous years' crops, which has improved greatly with maturity both in quality and delicateness of aroma, owing to the great care taken by us in its preservation. The prices of lavender oils are: 1907 crop 25s., 1906 crop 26s., 1905 crop 27s., 1904 crop 28s., 1903 crop 29s., 1902 crop 30s., 1901 crop 31s., 1900 crop 32s. per lb. in bottles of not less than 5 lb.

PEPPERMINT.—The plants have been greatly affected this year by the adverse cold winds and late frosts in June as well as the first week in July; many of them have turned red and gradually died off before reaching maturity. In those districts which have suffered most at least a quarter of the total crop will be affected, and consequently the yield of the oil will also be small. In these circumstances we cannot but anticipate that the price of Mitcham peppermint oil will maintain its high level, more so as last year's produce is completely exhausted. Our price of Mitcham peppermint oil is 35s. per lb.

CHAMOMILES.—Although the plants look well, the number being cultivated in the district is very small, and the total yield will consequently be insignificant. Our price for Mitcham chamomile oil is 42s. per lb.

London Markets.

ACID, CITRIC.—The demand is almost *nil* at the moment, at the unaltered quotations of 1s. 10½d. per lb. for English and 1s. 10d. for foreign.

ACID, TARTARIC, is steady, at 11d. to 11½d. for English and 10¾d. to 10½d. for foreign.

ALCOHOL.—The new prices for German potato spirit have not yet been fixed by the "ring," but they will probably be known in a week or ten days. For prompt shipment druggists' quality is quoted at 10½d. per proof gal. in bond, c.i.f. London. Since January last prices of German alcohol have been advanced by 2d. to 2½d. per proof gal.,

and there appears to be a general scarcity of spirit in the world's markets, which reflects itself in the higher prices now asked.

ALON.—Owing to the comparative scarcity of Curaçao, the price of alon has an upward tendency. English makers quote 3s. 6d., and American is quoted at 3s. 3d.

ANISEED.—Russian is slow of sale at 22s. per cwt. for old crop on the spot. New crop is offering at 21s. 6d., c.i.f. terms.

ANTIMONY.—The quotation for Japanese crude is firmer at 37l. 10s. per ton in druggists' quantities. Regulus is quoted at from 43l. to 45l.

BALSAM, CANADA, is dearer on the spot, the price in cases being 2s. per lb.

BALSAM, COPAIBA.—Genuine filtered Maracaibo is offered at 2s. per lb., c.i.f. terms.

CAMPHOR.—The recent reduction in prices of refined has induced a better demand from refiners at the scale prices quoted last week. For Japanese refined in 1-oz. tablets 2s. 8½d. to 2s. 9d. per lb. c.i.f. has been paid for September-November shipment. Chinese crude is steady with spot sales at 21s. per cwt.

CANARY-SEED is steady at recent quotations. Ordinary Morocco 32s. 6d. to 34s., good 35s. 6d. to 37s. per quarter. Turkish is still held off the market, the nominal value being 38s.

CANTHARIDES.—The new crop of Russian flies, of which supplies are about due, can be had at 3s. per lb. c.i.f. terms.

CARAWAY-SEED is dearer. Ordinary to good Düch are now quoted 32s. to 33s. per cwt. on the spot.

CASCARA SAGRADA.—The temporarily easier feeling continues, the nominal value being 50s. In the drug-auction 122 bags (1905 crop) sold at from 46s. to 47s. per cwt. gross for net—no discount.

CEVADILLA.—With small offerings of new crop, lower prices are not anticipated on the Continent, from whence decorticated is offered at 45s. c.i.f. for 5-cwt. lots.

CHAMOMILES.—There has been a substantial recovery in prices since last week owing to the withdrawal of offers; 62s. 6d. to 65s. net has been paid, but nothing further is to be had at these prices to-day, and in the absence of offers it is difficult to say what the quotation is at the close, 73s. 6d. being mentioned in one quarter, and for delivery next month 70s. is quoted. The low prices which prevailed last week appear to have been due to the fine weather having brought many flowers to the ripening stage quicker than had been anticipated. Consequently large deliveries were suddenly made to the Belgian dealers, who, in order to prevent their stocks accumulating, kept on selling practically at the prices they were paying, and in a few days several thousand bags were turned over into consumptive channels. Now the dealers are afraid to sell any more for the time being, and since last Monday they have practically withdrawn offers from this market.

CINCHONA.—The auction to be held at Amsterdam on October 3 will consist of 10,815 bales and 636 cases, weighing 1,036,234 kilos., and containing 56,530 kilos. of quinine sulphate. The manufacturing bark contains an average of 6.14 per cent. quinine sulphate. The above 11,451 packages comprise 227,647 kilos. pharmaceutical and 808,587 kilos. manufacturing bark, containing respectively 6,884 kilos. and 49,646 kilos. of quinine sulphate. In addition 155 packages Java coca-leaves will be offered, weighing 7,000 kilos.

COCAINE.—Rather more demand has been shown of late for hydrochloride, and the makers have sold at full prices, which points to the fact that stocks in second hand are now small. The price from makers is 9s. 5d. per oz. for 175 oz. lots.

COPPER SULPHATE.—The spot price has eased a further 10s. to 25l. per ton, and in Liverpool 23l. 10s. to 23l. 15s. is quoted.

CORIANDER-SEED is lower at 9s. per cwt. on the spot for Morocco and 8s. c.i.f. terms for shipment.

CREAM OF TARTAR is quiet, 98 per cent. powder offering at 81s., and 95 per cent. at 79s. per cwt.

CUMIN-SEED is quiet at 45s. to 48s. per cwt. for fair to good Morocco on the spot.

ERGOT.—For prompt shipment of Spanish from primary markets *via* Hamburg 1s. 3½d. per lb. c.i.f. is quoted for at least one-ton lots of 1907 crop, and for Russian 1½d. to 1s. c.i.f.

EUPHORBUM.—It is reported that the disturbances in Morocco have caused a brisk demand on the Continent, as no fresh shipments may be expected for a long time. For not less than half-ton lots 17s. 6d. per cwt. c.i.f. is quoted.

FENUGREEK-SEED is quoted 11s. 6d. per cwt. on the spot for Morocco.

GALLS.—Small sales of Persian blue continue to be made at 75s. spot, and for arrival 70s. c.i.f. terms has been paid.

GAMBIER.—*Cubes* are slow of sale at 31s. on the spot.

GUINEA GRAINS are offered at from 42s. to 42s. 6d. per cwt. c.i.f. terms, as to quantity.

LINSEED is firm at 49s. to 52s. per quarter for fine qualities.

MENTHOL.—Quiet, with small sales of Suzuki on the spot at 7s. 3d., and sellers of Kobayashi at 7s. 3d. also.

MERCURIALS.—In consequence of the further advance in quicksilver makers have raised their prices by 1d. per lb., and now quote as follows for assorted lots of 2 cwt. and under: White precipitate, 2s. 10½d.; corrosive sublimate, 2s. 3d.; calomel, 2s. 7d.; red precipitate, 2s. 10d.; yellow oxide, B.P., 3s. 0½d.; white sulphate, 2s. 3d.; and sulphuret with sulphur, 2s. 3d. per lb.

OIL, COD-LIVER.—Our Bergen correspondent writes on September 23 that the market is a little easier, there being more offers in the market than hitherto, and also at lower prices. Finest non-congealing Lofoten cod-liver oil is offered to-day at 70s., and even at 69s. per barrel f.o.b. Bergen. The exports from Bergen up to date amount to 9,005 barrels, against 11,246 barrels at the corresponding date of last year.

OILS, ESSENTIAL.—Interest has this week centred in American *Peppermint* oil, several thousand pounds of which have been sold at 6s. 9d. per lb. for good brands of Wayne County in tins. According to a London report, "the result of this year's American crop is still regarded as uncertain, but, we believe, is good in quality as well as in quantity." In the drug-auction 10 cases Japanese (Yazawa) sold at 4s. 5d. to 4s. 6d. without reserve, and for 30 cases of H.G.H. 11s. 1d. per lb. was also paid without reserve, being about 6d. cheaper than private rates. *Todd's* white distilled is quoted at 8s. 6d., and H.G.H. is offered privately at 11s. 7½d. Japanese dementholized on the spot is scarce, and can be had at about 5s. per lb. Exception has been taken to our last week's quotation of 19s. per lb. for genuine Mitcham *Lavender* oil, it being pointed out that any figure quoted below 23s. for Mitcham oil represents a loss to the actual growers and distillers, and that there is no reason why the price should drop below 25s., seeing that the yield this year has been exceedingly small and that the actual stock held in the Mitcham district is insignificant. *Star Aniseed* oil is steady at from 5s. 3d. to 5s. 4d. spot; and *Cassia* is unchanged at from 5s. 9d. to 6s. 3d.; and for Ceylon *Citronella* 1s. 8½d. to 1s. 9d. spot is quoted.

OPIUM.—The London market is unchanged, business in Turkey descriptions being of quite a retail description. Good Smyrna druggists can be had at 18s. 6d., while seconds is offered at 16s. Tokats have changed hands at 24s. and Malatia at 20s. per lb. Small sales of Persian have been made at steady rates on spot, and for shipment a good business has been done.

SMYRNA, September 15.—No sales to report. Some buyers came forward and inquired for Holland grades, evidently to submit their tender to the Dutch Government which (tender day) closes on September 16. All sellers with one accord asked 29s. per lb., but until next week we do not know whether this high price will be accepted. The arrivals in Smyrna to date amount to 1,162 cases, against 2,545 at the same period last year.

OTTO OF ROSE.—According to private advices from Bulgaria the market there is very firm with an upward tendency. In London it is still possible to buy at from 22s. 6d. to 25s. per T. oz. in one quarter, but some agents ask up to 27s. and even more.

PODOPHYLLUM is rather firmer at 27s. 6d. per cwt. c.i.f. terms.

POTASSIUM IODIDE.—Japanese make on the spot is being offered at rather easier prices—viz., 7s. 3d. to 7s. 4d. per lb.

QUICKSILVER.—Importers have advanced their quotation by 2s. 6d. per bottle to 7l. 7s. 6d., and second-hands quote 6d. less.

QUININE.—Pending the bark auctions to be held at Amsterdam next week, when heavy supplies will be offered, no interest has been shown in this product, and prices are nominally unchanged at 8½d. per oz. for the usual brands of German sulphate from second hands.

The Amsterdam Quinine-works will offer 1,417 kilos. of quinine sulphate B.P. (50,000 oz. net) by public auction on Friday, October 11.

SENEGA continues to sell at 2s. 4d. per lb. net on the spot.

SHELLAC.—In sympathy with lower prices in Calcutta the market here has also declined. The business is of quite a retail description, fair to good TN now selling on a basis of 157s. 6d. to 162s. 6d. per cwt., being a reduction of 2s. 6d. on the previous week's prices. Good to fine Orange marks sell slowly at from 185s. to 192s. 6d. A. C. Garnet on the spot is scarce and is quiet at 202s. 6d., and for shipment sales have lately been made at 128s. c.i.f. to 132s. c.i.f., but subsequently the quotation was advanced to 142s. 6d. c.i.f. GAL on the spot has been sold at 172s. 6d. For arrival October-December shipment of TN is quiet at 130s. c.i.f., and November-December at 128s. c.i.f. Futures are lower and nominal.

SPICES.—At auction no Jamaica *Ginger* was offered. A fair quantity of Calicut was bought in, including unsorted native cut at 60s. and bold cut at 95s. Of 219 bags of Cochin 100 sold, including ordinary wormy washed rough at 34s. to 34s. 6d., being easier. No supplies of *Pepper* were offered, and privately the demand keeps slow, fair Singapore offering at 4¾d., while for arrival September-November shipment is offered at 4½d., c.i.f. terms. Fifty-six bags of *Long pepper* were bought in at 70s. per cwt.; Singapore *White pepper* was also bought in at 6¾d. for barely fair, and Penang at 5½d.; for 6 bags of Ceylon 5¼d. was paid. Privately the market is lower, business having been done at 5½d. c.i.f. for Singapore. *Pimento* was steady at 3¾d. per lb., but no business was done in auction. *Chillies* were also steady, good red Java being disposed at from 43s. 6d. to 45s. *Capsicums* were slow, a quantity of Bombay and Rangoon being bought in, including the latter at 25s. to 27s. *Mace* was steady, fair red Penang being bought in at 1s. 9d. and dull at 1s. 5d. *Nutmegs* were quiet, and of *Cloves* 75 bales of Zanzibar were bought in at 7½d. for fair, at 7¼d. for darkish, and a few cases of unpicked Penang at 1s. 1d. per lb. Privately the delivery market for Zanzibar has been quiet, the small sales including October-December and November-January at 5½d. and January-March at 5¾d., while for arrival January-March has been sold at 5½d. per lb. c.i.f.

TRAGACANTH.—Extreme prices have been paid for fine qualities of Bagdad, the stock of which is very small. There is only a small demand for the low grades of Persian, sales of which have been made at easier prices. Bagdad firsts are quoted 14l. 10s to 15l. 10s., second 17l. to 14l., thirds 11l. to 12l. 10s., and fourths 9l. to 10l. 10s. per cwt.

VANILLA.—At auction 550 tins were offered, and practically all sold with good competition at full prices to 6d. per lb. advance for firsts, while foxy and split were fully 1s. dearer. The prices paid included good plump Seychelles at 13s. 6d. to 16s. 6d. for 5½ in. to 8 in., 11s. to 13s. 6d. for fair to good firsts 2½ in. to 7½ in., 9s. 3d. to 11s. 6d. for seconds 2½ in. to 7 in., 8s. to 9s. 6d. for common dry, 9s. to 11s. for ordinary to fair split, 5s. 6d. to 7s. 6d. for common, with foxy and mouldy at from 3s. 3d. to 7s. 9d. per lb.

VERMILION.—English make has been advanced 1d. per lb. to 2s. 1½d. to 2s. 4d. per lb., according to quantity.

WAX, JAPAN, remains steady at 58s. for good squares on the spot.

London Drug-auctions.

The business tone was pitched in an extremely low key at the drug-auctions to-day, and comparatively few goods changed hands, buyers being reluctant to make bids. A feature was the excellent demand for Cape aloes, which brought steady to firm rates. Buchu sold at previous prices. Benzoin was entirely neglected. Cardamoms dragged some-

what at irregular prices, seed being firmer. Good Siam gamboge is firm and scarce. Honey and ipecac. were neglected. H.G.H. peppermint oil sold at a reduction of 6d., and Japanese was also cheaper on unprotected goods. Rhubarb was quiet. Tinnevely met with good competition, the better grades realising an advance of ½d. to ¾d. Sarsaparilla was firm all round. Jamaica beeswax was barely steady, other descriptions being quiet. The table below shows the quantities offered and sold:

Offered		Sold		Offered		Sold	
Aconite	5	...	0	Kola	28	...	4
Agar agar	1	...	0	Lime-juice	9	...	0
Albumen	8	...	0	Lithia carb. (cs.)...	2	...	0
Aloes—				Myrrh.....	85	...	0
Cape	98	...	98	Oil—			
Curaçao (bxs.)...	60	...	27	aniseed	3	...	0
(gourds) 367	...	167		bay	1	...	1
Socotrine	10	...	0	camphor	40	...	0
Aniseed.....	55	...	0	citronella	46	...	0
Annatto.....	34	...	0	clove	2	...	0
Antimony	35	...	0	eucalyptus	78	...	0
Areca	10	...	0	lemongrass	42	...	0
Asafetida	64	...	0	lime	6	...	1
Balsam Tolu	5	...	0	peppermint			
Benzoin—				(Jap)	10	...	10
Palembang	10	...	0	(Amer H.G.H.)	30	...	30
Siam	2	...	0	rose, E.I. (pot) ...	1	...	0
Sumatra	206	...	0	pimento	2	...	0
Bird lime	10	...	0	Olibanum	13	...	0
Buchu	25	...	21	Orange-peel.....	37	...	4
Calumba	231	...	0	Orchella weed ...	52	...	0
Canella alba	4	...	0	Papain	3	...	0
Cannabis indica	36	...	2*	Puree	2	...	0
Cardamoms	312	...	159	Rhubarb (China)...	96	...	6
Cascara sagrada ...	122	...	122	Sarsaparilla—			
Cascarilla	30	...	0	grey Jam	14	...	6
Cashew-nuts.....	50	...	0	Lima	2	...	2
Chiretta.....	30	...	0	native.....	10	...	4
Cinchona	21	...	3	Scablae	21	...	0
Civet (hrns.).....	2	...	0	Seedlac	201	...	0
Coca-leaves	14	...	0	Senna and pods—			
Cochineal	4	...	0	Alex.	131	...	0
Cuttle-bone	55	...	0	Mecca	5	...	5
Dragon's-blood—				Tinnevely	284	...	265
lump	3	...	0	Soy	10	...	0
reed	7	...	1*	Squill	64	...	16
Elemi	13	...	5	Sticklac.....	317	...	0
Euphorbium.....	9	...	0	Sugar-of-milk	5	...	0
Fennel-seed	140	...	0	Tamarinds—			
Gamboge	9	...	3	W.I.	29	...	25*
Galangal	35	...	0	Turmeric	116	...	116*
Galls (Jap.)	1	...	1	Wax (bees')—			
Guaiaicum	3	...	0	Abyssinian	84	...	0
Gum arabic	180	...	0	Cape	2	...	0
Honey—				East Indian	61	...	0
Jamaica	88	...	9	Egyptian	67	...	0
Insect-wax	1	...	0	Jamaica	46	...	6
Ipecacuanha—				Madagascar	74	...	48
Cartagena	12	...	0	Mombasa	8	...	8
Matto Grosso ...	7	...	1	Spanish	9	...	0
Minas	23	...	0	Zanzibar	188	...	3*
Kamala	3	...	0	Wax, Carnauba ...	26	...	0

* Sold privately.

ALBUMEN.—Eight cases of Chinese duck were offered, for which 2s. 2½d. per lb. net was wanted, a bid of 2s. 2d. being refused.

ALOES.—Cape aloes was in excellent demand, and in spite of the large quantity offered, last sale's rates were well maintained. The first 20 cases offered and sold with "usual 20 per cent. tares" at 33s. 6d. to 34s. 6d. for good hard bright firsts, 31s. to 32s. for fair hard firsts, 30s. for fair seconds, 29s. 6d. for fair, slightly drossy, and 26s. for ordinary dull. A further 50 cases were offered by another broker on "20 per cent. tares," and also sold at 34s. to 34s. 6d. for fine firsts, 32s. 6d. to 33s. for fair firsts, 31s. to 31s. 6d. for fair to good seconds, slightly soft, 30s. to 30s. 6d. for ordinary seconds, slightly drossy, 28s. for soft seconds, and 22s. for low drossy. About 12 cases also sold on "estimated tares," including fair bright but livery character at 31s. to 32s., dull and soft at 30s. to 30s. 6d., and soft drossy at 29s. 6d. per cwt. Of 60 boxes Curaçao 27 boxes sold, including fair liver at 52s. 6d., dull liver at 45s., bright capey at 42s., and with inferior at 37s. 6d. to 39s. Good liver was bought in at 70s., a bid of 60s. being refused. Sixty-seven large gourds containing fine liver sold at 80s. per cwt., and for 100 of fair liver 55s. was paid. Privately the supplies of Curaçao are coming

forward slowly, and prices generally have a higher tendency, with the result that aloin is also advancing.

ANTIMONY.—In auction 25 cases Japan crude were held at 37l. 10s.

ARECA.—Fair Ceylon (10 bags) were limited at 21s.

BALSAM TOLU.—Fair hard in small tins is to be had at 1s. 2d. per lb.

BUCHU sold at firm rates, good green round realising 10d. to 10½d., fair green 9d., and yellowish 8d. "Ovals" sold at 6½d., and "longs" at 7d. per lb.

CARDAMOMS met with a dragging demand at irregular but generally steady prices, decorticated seed being, if anything, firmer. The following prices were paid:—*Ceylon-Mysore*: good bold pale long, 2s. 5d.; bold and medium palish, 1s. 10d.; medium and bold palish to pale, 1s. 7d. to 1s. 9d.; medium dullish, 1s. 6d.; small and medium palish to pale, 1s. 2d. to 1s. 4d. Pickings: bold pale split, 1s. 7d.; ordinary to fair brown and split, 1s. 2d. to 1s. 3d.; seed, 1s. 11d. to 2s. 2d. *Indian @ Calicut* bold medium round spotty, 2s. 5d.; medium, 2s.; small and medium, 1s. 8d. to 1s. 10d.; very small, 1s. 4d.; pickings, 1s. 4d. to 1s. 6d.; seed, 2s. 2d. *Indian @ Tuticorin* medium and bold round, 1s. 10d.; bold mixed pale, 2s.; and small mixed pale, 1s. 4d.

CHIRETTA.—Sellers ask 3½d. per lb.

COCA-LEAVES.—Nine cases small bronzy Ceylon leaf were limited at 8½d. per lb.

DRAGON'S-BLOOD in *reed* was limited at 9l. per cwt., at which a case had been sold privately; and for fair bag-shaped lump 7l. was wanted.

ELEMI.—Five cases fair pale Manila sold at 50s., yellowish was obtainable at 45s., and dark discoloured at 40s. per cwt.

GAMBOGE.—Three cases of slightly damp, small broken Siam pickings sold at from 14l. 15s. to 14l. 17s. 6d., and for three cases dull ricey Saigon 12l. 10s. was wanted. For a further three cases of slightly blocky Siam pipe, but of extra good orange fracture, a bid of 16l. 5s. was refused, the lot being bought in at 17l. 10s.

GUAIACUM.—Scarce. In auction three casks fair glassy resin, slightly drossy, were held at 1s. 4d.

HONEY dull of sale, and mostly bought in. A few packages fair liquid amber Jamaica, in barrels, sold at 22s. 6d. to 23s. 6d.

IPECACUANHA slow and barely steady. A bale of fair grey Matto Grosso sold at 6s. 2d., ordinary lean being obtainable at 6s. Minas was offered at 6s., and Cartagena was bought in at 5s. 2d.

KOLA.—Five bags fair dried Jamaica were held at 3d. per lb., and afterwards sold privately at this figure. A barrel of green mouldy sold without reserve at ½d. per lb.

LITHIA CARBONATE.—Two cases of B.P. (make not stated) were offered and bought in at 6s. per lb., a sporting bid of 4s. being refused, the actual price not transpiring.

OIL, CLOVE, containing 83 to 85 per cent., was limited at 4s. 7d. per lb.

OIL, EUCALYPTUS, containing 59 per cent. to 60 per cent. cineol was obtainable at 1s. 1½d., and a parcel of Amygdalina was bought in at 9d. per lb. Another parcel of 10 cases, containing 70 to 72 per cent. cineol, was firmly held at 1s. 2d., a bid of 1s. 1d. being refused.

OIL, LIME.—A case of distilled Dominica sold cheaply at 2s. 9d. per lb., being cheaper.

RHUBARB.—Slow of sale. Four cases of bold round Canton with three-quarters fair pinky fracture sold "without reserve" at from 1s. 8d. to 1s. 9d., and for two cases of flat High-dried with half-fair fracture 1s. 6d. was also paid without reserve. Small to bold flat High-dried with three-quarters good pinky fracture was limited at 1s. 7d., and for round horny High-dried 10d. was wanted. Medium and bold round Shensi with three-quarters fair pinky fracture was bought in at 2s. 6d. per lb.

SARSAPARILLA.—Firm generally. Of 14 bales genuine grey Jamaica offered, six sold publicly at 1s. 8d., being firm as compared with last sales' rates. Native Jamaica was also firm and scarcer, a bale of dull red realising 1s. 1d., and dull

grey sea-damaged at 10d.; for fair red 1s. 1d. was refused, 1s. 2d. being wanted; two other bales native also sold at 1s. 1d. Two bales of fair Lima-Jamaica, all that offered, sold at 1s. 5d. to 1s. 6d., and 5 bales "spurious" of Guayaquil character sold at 11d. per lb.

SENNA.—The quality of the new Tinnevely leaf was well maintained, and with keen competition from all quarters, full prices to firmer rates were paid. Fine extra bold green sold at 7d. to 7½d., medium and bold greenish 4d. to 5½d., small and medium greenish 3½d. to 4d., fair small green 2½d. to 2¾d., small common speckly 1¾d. to 2¼d. Dark to fair Pods sold at 2d. to 2½d. per lb. No Alexandrian sold.

SQUILL.—Eleven bags slightly sea-damaged sold without reserve at 1½d., and badly sea-damaged at ¼d.; 10 bags of good dry pale were bought in at 3d. per lb.

WAX, BEES'.—Jamaica was barely steady in auction, although sales were subsequently made privately at 7l. 10s. per cwt., being unchanged. Six packages ordinary to fair brown Jamaica sold at from 7l. 5s. to 7l. 7s. 6d. per cwt., and a barrel of good realised 7l. 10s. A pile of 42 mats good even brown Madagascar block sold at 6l. 17s. 6d., and dark block at 6l. 10s., being steady; 8 bales of Mombasa also realised 6l. 15s. for fair, mixed colours. Zanzibar was bought in at 7l., and for 67 bags Egyptian 6l. 12s. 6d. was wanted for fair, part dark.

Benzoin.

Some interesting particulars as to the manner in which benzoin is produced are given in an article in "Teysmannia." In the residency of Palembang, styrax in its native state is very plentiful, its cultivation having been undertaken about a hundred years ago. At that time the better qualities of benzoin were much more sought after, and brought high prices in consequence. The natives, too, cultivated their plantations to a much greater extent and with more care than they do to-day. The soil and method of cultivation have a great effect on benzoin, which is usually cultivated at a height not exceeding 650 ft. above the sea-level, sandy soil only being chosen. Of course benzoin can also be cultivated in clay soil, but the production is always of inferior quality, while marshy or rocky ground is wholly unsuitable. The seed is put into the ground after having been stripped of its outer shell, and is planted between rows of rice when the latter is about a month or two old, the rice protecting the young plant from the sun's rays. Under favourable conditions, when the young plant has a sufficiency of light, it consists of a straight stalk reaching a height of four to seven vaani in seven or eight years. The trees are tapped about the seventh year, and continue to grow until about the tenth year; they then become exhausted and die about the seventeenth or nineteenth year. The natives use a sort of hatchet called a "parang" with which to remove triangular portions of the bark; the incisions should not be more than about 1½ in. deep, and should go through the bark into the wood. The tapping requires great care, and the quantity of product obtained depends to a great extent on the dexterity with which it is done. At the end of eight days a yellowish liquid begins to ooze out from the incisions, and this, under the influence of air and light, turns brown, and after a month little drops of solidified benzoin can be discovered in the liquid. In about a month and a half the mass is sufficiently hardened and can be taken from the trees. The first yield, and even that obtained during the three following months, is of little value, and the native usually contents himself with scraping it away. After three months new incisions are made close to the former ones, but this yield is not used either. Six months after the first incisions, and then every three months, new incisions are made 1 in. or so from the old ones. After the third tapping the yield increases, and continues to do so for the first three years, then it remains steady for a time and finally diminishes. For years there has been no change in the natives' mode of operation, and the gum resin can be gathered almost all the year round as the rainy season does not affect the product, which is insoluble. The yield of a healthy tree comes to about 123 kallis a quarter, but this can be doubled by careful cultivation. It has been stated that crude benzoin is generally obtained in three qualities, but at least five qualities are exported from Palembang, the best of which is "manjan-poethi," or "menjan-lilin," which has few vertical fibres and which is worth at Palembang thirty florins the picul, the inferior qualities being worth about three florins per picul. The benzoin arrives at Palembang in a packing of bark, and is there transferred into receptacles of tin or wood lined with tissue. Although the quality supplied by the Palembang district is inferior to that of the west coast of Sumatra, yet it is by no means to be despised, and it would be well if the natives devoted their attention more to the preparation of the better qualities.



TO CORRESPONDENTS.—Please write clearly and concisely on one side of the paper only. All communications should be accompanied by the names and addresses of the writers. Publication of letters does not imply our agreement with the arguments or approval of the statements therein. If queries are submitted, each should be written on a separate piece of paper. We do not reply to queries by post, and can only answer on subjects presumably of interest to our readers generally. Letters received after the early posts on Wednesday cannot as a rule be dealt with in the current week's issue.

BUSINESS INFORMATION.—We have very full records of the makers or agents for articles and products connected with the chemical and drug trades, and supply information respecting them by post to inquirers. Inquiries regarding any articles which cannot be traced in this manner are inserted under "Information Wanted."

What is a Professional Photographer?

SIR,—I am glad to see this matter discussed, as it is puzzling sometimes to know where the line is to be drawn. A little time ago I was asked to contract by one of the Government dockyards to quote them for various photographic sundries, among them being various makes of plates and papers. All the chemicals I quoted at the lowest possible, but the plates and papers I left at full price, the total amount did not come to 2*l.*; therefore, according to the regulations on the back of the invoice:

1. Only retail to the profession, and on the following conditions:

- (a) Retail: Not under the prices published in our current price-list.
- (b) To the Profession: In accordance with the rules of the Association of Plate and Paper Manufacturers.

I regarded it as a strictly retail sale. To my astonishment, I learnt afterwards that Messrs. — had secured the contract, and given 15 per cent. discount on the plates and papers. Messrs. — is a wholesale firm, with a retail shop in London, and when their clerks have a little time to spare, write letters to me that my account with them has been very small; and wishing to know the reason, I learnt from a professional friend of mine that he is also bothered in the same way. As a particular brand of plates was in the order I wrote to the makers grumbling, and received the following reply:

DEAR SIR,—We are in receipt of your favour of the 13th, and have communicated by telephone to Messrs. —, and they state that it is their invariable practice to quote the Government Departments the usual professional terms, or, say, 15 per cent. off photographic plates and papers. We did not gather in this particular instance whether they had secured the order. They had referred to their quotation, and found that they had quoted 15 per cent.

The question of terms upon which Government Departments should be placed is a very difficult one to deal with. We do direct business with very few, but we must admit that we charge full prices without discount. If you look at the terms at which business is to be done with the Government you will find that they are supposed to be charged at the very lowest prices, and any firm found to be quoting less favourable terms are not asked to quote in the future. We do not think anything can be done in the matter. If you are not able or inclined to do the business at a smaller profit, and others are prepared to do the business at a smaller profit, it seems natural that you should not secure the contracts.

The prices of plates and papers are not protected as far as the Government Departments are concerned. The only protection at present is that they must not be charged to the public at less than retail prices. Yours truly,

THE — CO., LTD.

As a matter of fact, the annoyance lay in the fact of a wholesaler competing with me, and that had I known that the Government were regarded as professionals I could possibly have secured the contract; however, my opinion at present is that this is illegal competition, and if the Government is to be regarded as professional, where is the line going to be drawn? The makers themselves seem to regard the Government as a retail sale when doing business with

them themselves, but as a professional sale through a wholesaler, which is a contradiction.

Yours faithfully,

Pembroke Dock.

WM. HY. BOWLING.

SIR,—The question raised in the *C. & D.*, September 7, as to what constitutes a "professional photographer" is a very interesting one. At first glance it would appear to be quite as easy to distinguish between a professional and an amateur photographer as, say, between a professional and an amateur sportsman, but the further one goes into the matter the more difficult it becomes to differentiate between professionals and amateurs. I have lately been putting in some considerable time at the New Gallery, and have there had an opportunity of looking at the question from a rather different point of view by discussing it with representatives of various platemakers. I first approached the subject with the idea—which I must confess I still incline to—that a professional photographer is necessarily a person who gets his living wholly and solely by taking photographs, and I hold that this was the idea of the people who framed the set of rules for the guidance and observance of those firms who belonged to the Plate and Paper Makers' Association. I am told, however, by representatives of the manufacturing branch of the trade that there are quite a number of people who get their living primarily by following some trade quite apart from photography, but who nevertheless have quite a respectable business in some branch of photography, the actual work of which is carried on by employés. One must realise that in these days of strenuous endeavour a man has to make money by any honourable method that offers itself. Supposing Mr. A (an amateur photographer) is a man in a good position in a bank or a large warehouse, and that he has invested his money in trade as a sort of second string to his bow, and opened a studio as a photographer, where he employs the usual photographer's staff. Is Mr. A a professional photographer? If he is, why is not the coal-miner who tries to bring grist to the mill by producing a few picture-postcards?

If we allow Mr. A the usual professional discount, we should, in common fairness, deal with the miner on the same terms; and if we do this, what is to prevent every amateur customer who sells a few prints (and what amateur does not when he gets the chance) from posing as a professional and claiming his discount? Neither can one distinguish a professional as a man with a studio, for many photographers who do nothing else for a living have no studio. On the other hand, there are many amateurs who possess studios, but who are not and never will be professional photographers in the sense that they get their whole living by the practice of their art. Mr. G. Marshall Smith, the well-known engineering photographer, who is exhibiting some of his work at the New Gallery, is undoubtedly a professional; but his studio is in the engine-room and railway-tube, and there are many more like him. There is the case of the large furnishing firms who use photographs for advertising. In many cases the work is done by a member of the staff. Is this man a professional photographer? If so, he is entitled to discount, not only on the material he uses for his firm's work, but also on that used for his own purposes. One manufacturer—with whom I did not, unfortunately, have an opportunity of discussing the matter, but with whom I have been in correspondence about it—took up a very decided position. He said in effect: "The dictionary definition of a professional is a man who does something for profit, and of an amateur that he is a man who does something for pleasure; and while we consider the photographic chemist our best friend, and do all in our power to help him maintain his profits, we certainly think that the man who makes picture-postcards for sale should be treated as a professional." I think there are not many chemists who will accept this arbitrary definition as a solution of the question, else, as I said before, we should be on the road to selling photographic material to everybody at a reduction. The best suggestion I can offer to brother dealers is one put to me by the secretary of one of the largest manufacturing companies in England—that the chemists of a district should convene a meeting and arrange the matter among themselves. One's own customers are known pretty well, and it would be a fairly simple matter to draw up a list of people to be given discount.

This scheme should work well, in smaller places at least, and with some modification might be made to work in larger localities. As throwing a sidelight on the question and indicating how readily some dealers assume one to be a professional photographer, may I relate an experience of mine while on my holidays this summer? I wanted to change plates, and went into a dealer's, who was not a chemist, and asked to be allowed to use his dark-room. He refused, and informed me that his dark-room was only for the use of amateurs. I explained that I was quite a harmless amateur, but the dealer still refused, on the ground that I "didn't look like one!" From this case one can see how a hasty assumption in the case of a purchase would lead to a state of affairs similar to that described in "A Photographic Chemist's" letter.

Yours truly,
PHARMACEUTICAL CAMERIST. (91/19.)

Sulphuric Acid for Coal Gas.

SIR,—With reference to your correspondent's remark, I had no notion of giving a new method for the estimation of sulphur in gas. The estimation of combined sulphur by oxidising it to sulphuric acid is a very old method. The purpose of my note was to show:

1. That in a recently built and presumably up-to-date works, gas is produced containing an objectionable amount of sulphur in one or more of its constituents.
2. That the amount of sulphuric acid produced may easily be approximately estimated (of course under the truth) by a simple method not requiring special apparatus.
3. That as gas is sometimes certified to be free from sulphur compounds it would be interesting to know whether other places are being supplied with purer gas than we, or whether the certificates are not too flattering.

Yours truly,

Edinburgh, September 23.

D. B. DOTT.

The Poison Trade.

SIR,—“Xrayser” is apparently not the only one who needs enlightenment on this question. Jay Mack would be distinctly better for a little more information. His statement that the delinquents would be found mainly among the registered men appears to me far from correct. I know registered men who conscientiously do their best to carry out the poison regulations, but have not yet heard of a company which even attempts to do so. Your correspondent's ideas of the poison laws are decidedly peculiar, to say the least. Why magistrates should be stricken with compassion at the sight of a chemist's balance-sheet, so much so as to mitigate a fine for direct infringement of the law, I fail to see. Perhaps it is necessary to be a “delinquent” before one can adopt that view. If Jay Mack's proportion, 6d. in the pound, is correct, why do unqualified men run the risk of prosecution by selling poisons? Is it that they wish, unfairly, to be recognised as chemists occupying the inflated position to which your correspondent refers, without being put to the trouble and expense necessary for qualification? Again, what is the punishment for selling “salt of lemons”? In my district, this being sal acetos or a preparation of it, is unscheduled; therefore the sale is not regulated. What does Jay Mack want, free trade in poisons? That I believe he will never get. While it is necessary for the protection of the public that the sales of poisons should be regulated, rules must be laid down to allow means of tracing poisons to their source of purchase. Why not, once and for all, treat this matter honestly? We have regulations—imperfect, it is true—but if properly carried out a source of great protection to the public. We as chemists are entrusted with the sale of poisons, and can without much difficulty carry out the regulations. The trouble is many do not care. The constant cry “I can get it from So-and-So without any bother” deters many men from enforcing what they would like to do, and so the thing goes on, one man afraid to comply with the Act because a competitor does not insist on the regulations being carried out. I do not wish to pose as a copybook moralist, but to me it appears that the sole reason for these constant infringements of the poison regulations is caused by the same selfish spirit that has brought us the burden of parents. “Get rich, with the least possible trouble.” Against men of our craft who betray their trust the travelling inspectors suggested by members of the London Association would act to some tune, and I for one

would gladly welcome anything to coerce those whose own fair-mindedness will not persuade to act their part as chemists and citizens.

E. BEE (234/40.)

Irish Moss Emulsion.

SIR,—Re your reply to *Gentian* (226/26) I think he will find that cod-liver oil emulsion made with Irish moss, if properly made, will keep in good condition for a very long time, as I have proved many times, my own opinion being that it is one of the most satisfactory emulsifying agents. The great secret in the success of the operation is in the making of the decoction, and for the benefit of your correspondent I copy part of the instructions for a very excellent emulsion of cod-liver oil given in the “American Druggist,” May 1884:

One point has to be strictly observed in order to insure success—that is, the decoction must be well prepared. The Irish moss, after having been washed thoroughly with cold water, is put into a suitable vessel and heat is applied. The decoction is then prepared by slowly raising the temperature to the boiling-point, stirring constantly to hasten the evaporation and to prevent the moss from adhering to the bottom of the vessel and so be burnt, which would tinge the decoction yellow and thereby make it unfit for use, as it would also impart a yellow colour to the emulsion. I found that if the evaporation be not accelerated by much stirring it would not only easily be burnt, but it would also lose in its emulsifying power. An experiment which I made regarding this point showed that after letting the decoction boil for over an hour it had been transformed into a thin liquid with small particles of matter floating about, and it could not be used for making emulsion.

The formula accompanying the above is the best I have ever used, but then every maker thinks his the best, but I plump for Irish moss as a medium.

Yours faithfully,

Sutton Coldfield, September 20. WM. BOUSFIELD.

An Old Mortar.

SIR,—I send you a photograph of a bell metal mortar which I recently found on the kitchen mantel of a cottage. To me the shape is novel—octagonal externally, and reminding one of a font. Inside it is cylindrical, with cup-shaped bottom. It has evidently seen good service, while



the pestle, from its appearance, was utilised as the family hammer. The height is 4 in., diameter $5\frac{1}{2}$ in., and its capacity is about 25 oz.; weight, including pestle, 10 lb. The metal is good, but the casting rough, with sand-pits inside and out.

Yours faithfully,

Tenbury, September 17.

J. SLADE.

At Last.

Numerous correspondents have suggested that the *C. & D.* should start limerick competitions, oblivious of the fact that we had them more than a year ago. Now a Glasgow reader (240/80) suggests that chemists should try their hand on this, from a Glasgow paper:

Said a man to a chemist in Ayr,
On my head I will soon have no hair;
So he purchased a lotion,
And now he's a notion,
.....

Glass Mortar Explodes.

SIR,—The other day I was making a solution of KCN in a glass mortar. I had just placed a lump in and started crushing it when the whole thing suddenly exploded, smashing the mortar to atoms. Luckily I was in the open air and had my face turned away, and the mortar was on a wicker-work couch, or it might have resulted seriously. I shall carefully shun cyanides until I learn more about their explosive properties. Whatever could have been the cause?

Yours, etc.,

TIMID APPRENTICE. (218/41.)

[Another instance of a common happening. The theory is that there is a crystallisation point or node in glass mortars, and when it is touched, chilled, heated, or otherwise influenced crystallisation of the glass (a silicate) takes place with eruptive force. It cannot be said that chemicals do not play a part in the phenomenon, for it happens more frequently with some chemicals than with others. Hypophosphites, for example, rubbed in glass mortars very often induce the rupture.—EDITOR.]

Dispensing Notes.**Hypophosphite Mixture.**

SIR,—The difficulty your correspondent "D. G." has with his calc. hypophosph. is due to the presence of calcium phosphate, which exists to a greater or less degree in most samples. I made a point of it in a paper read some years back before the Chemists' Assistants' Association, and Dr. Jowett, in his paper on hypophosphites, confirmed my statement. Recently there has been considerable improvement in making this salt; one firm's salt is in the form of crystals, making a perfectly clear solution in water. The mixture should be filtered.

Yours faithfully,

London, W.

GEORGE ROZ.

Can You Make This?

SIR,—I had the following prescription to dispense, and as it is somewhat out of the ordinary run it would be instructive to learn what methods some of your correspondents would adopt in order to turn out a satisfactory product?

Yours truly,

CORNUBIA. (233/74.)

Calamin.	...	...	...	...	3j.
Resorcin.	...	...	...	...	gr. x.
Ol. palmæ purif.	...	...	...	...	3iv.
Ung. zinci	...	...	...	...	3iij.
Aq. rosæ	...	...	...	...	3ij.
Aq. calcis ad	...	...	...	...	3ij.

Ft. application.

C. S. B. (233/24).—The only way to get the infusion of cinchona and salicylate mixture clear is to filter it, and that is likely to remove all the alkaloids as salicylates.

Legal Queries.

See the "C. & D. Diary, 1907," for much legal information as to all trade matters. In any circumstance not covered by the articles therein, state the case explicitly with all particulars and submit to the Editor.

Ebor (232/65).—Compound syrup of hypophosphites containing strychnine is to be treated in the same way as Easton's syrup—viz., as a Part 1 poison; but if the syrup is made with tincture of nux vomica instead of strychnine, it is a Part 2 poison.

J. F. W. (234/20).—All that you say is new to us, for the Pharmaceutical Society take care that no article containing a scheduled poison is patented in this country. There is little advantage to be obtained by patenting a formula, as very few indeed are novel, and it is open to anyone to make practically the same thing by merely adding some placebo.

J. W. (233/71).—If you employ a girl in your premises to pack or finish off goods you must have the place registered under the Factory and Workshops Act. Apply to your superintendent of police.

W. P. K. (168/8).—asks: "Is the title 'dental chemist' liable?" It depends upon who uses it. If a chemist, he is within his rights, but if not a chemist and he keeps open shop, it would be illegal.

T. W. C. (231/69).—Anyone who sells (wholesale or retail) stamped medicines must take out a licence.

Miscellaneous Inquiries.

We endeavour to reply promptly and practically to trade questions of general interest, but cannot guarantee insertion of replies on a particular date, nor can we repeat information given during the past twelve months. A preliminary condition for reporting on samples submitted is that all particulars as to source and uses are given to us.

Alpha (221/7).—You will find a good formula for cough-balsam in the *C. & D. Diary*, 1907, p. 271.

Chemist (Victoria, B.C.) (220/24).—LIQUID COURT-PLASTER.—The following modification of Beringer's formula is what you want:

Poxylin	...	...	...	...	5vj.
Canada balsam	...	...	...	...	5j.
Castor oil	...	...	...	...	3iss.
Oil of cloves	...	...	...	...	mx.
Acetone	...	...	...	...	3xv.
Amyl acetate	...	...	...	...	3v.

Dissolve.

J. B. B. (230/11).—We are unable to say what the composition of the articles is.

W. B. H. (330/58).—We know of no book devoted to the preparation of mineral and vegetable waxes.

E. M. (231/25).—ENAMEL-PAINTS.—Refer to *C. & D.*, October 13, 1906, p. 592.

J. S. S. (231/61).—REPAIRING SELTZOGENE.—A thin cream of plaster of Paris poured round the tube of the upper vessel of the seltzogene is the usual way of stopping leakages from the upper to the lower vessel. The plaster must be allowed to set well before re-charging the apparatus.

A. C. T. (232/67).—We have an article on the subject in type, and hope to publish it soon.

T. A. S. (India) (231/30).—COAL-ECONOMISING POWDER.—"T. A. S." compounded a powder of potassium nitrate, sal ammoniac, and lamp-black, which was to be dissolved in water and sprinkled on coal for the purpose of economising the fuel. He writes: "I made a fair trial of the powder, prepared with the exact proportions and under varying conditions of the climate, sprinkling a solution of 8 oz. of the powder in 14 gals. of water on every ton of coal for a number of days, but am sorry to say that the result of the trial was a failure. The daily consumption of coal was exactly the same as it was before the trial of the powder was undertaken. I did expect from the very title of the formula a reduction of at least 12½ per cent., but the powder did not affect the consumption in the least." Our subscriber asks us to suggest a modification of the formula so that he can attain the end sought. We can only say that although such powders are extensively sold in this country, we have never seen any evidence that they effect any saving in fuel. It should also be recollected that the powder costs money, so that if only an infinitesimal economy is effected the cost of the fuel treated with economiser is more. Perhaps some subscriber can supply us with some information from actual trials of economisers?

P. S. (231/73).—LAC MAGNESIUM.—We last gave the formula for this in the *C. & D.*, April 7, 1906, p. 551, to which please refer. Another recipe is given in "Pharmaceutical Formulas."

Recent Wills.

MR. JAMES HERVEY HILL, Oxford, retired chemist, who died August 24 last, aged eighty, left estate valued at 545*l.* 3*s.* 7*d.*

MR. GEORGE THWAITES, Stockton-on-Tees, herbalist, who died on August 6 last, aged sixty-nine, left estate valued at 850*l.* 18*s.* 9*d.* gross, with net personalty 298*l.* 6*s.* 1*d.*

MR. ALFRED LIVESLEY, New Mills, Derbyshire, chemist and druggist, who died on June 5 last, aged sixty-nine, left estate valued at 3,511*l.* 14*s.* 5*d.* gross, of which 1,879*l.* 11*s.* 10*d.* is net personalty.

DR. AUGUST DUPRE, F.R.S., F.I.C., of Sutton, Surrey, chemical adviser in explosives to the Home Office, who died on July 15 last, left estate of the gross value of 1,639*l.* 12*s.* 3*d.*, with net personalty 945*l.* 6*s.* 6*d.*

"KER-NAK" is the subject of a long attack in this week's "Truth," wherein the writer recalls the Bile Beans action in the Court of Session, Edinburgh, and criticises the new medicine in very drastic terms.